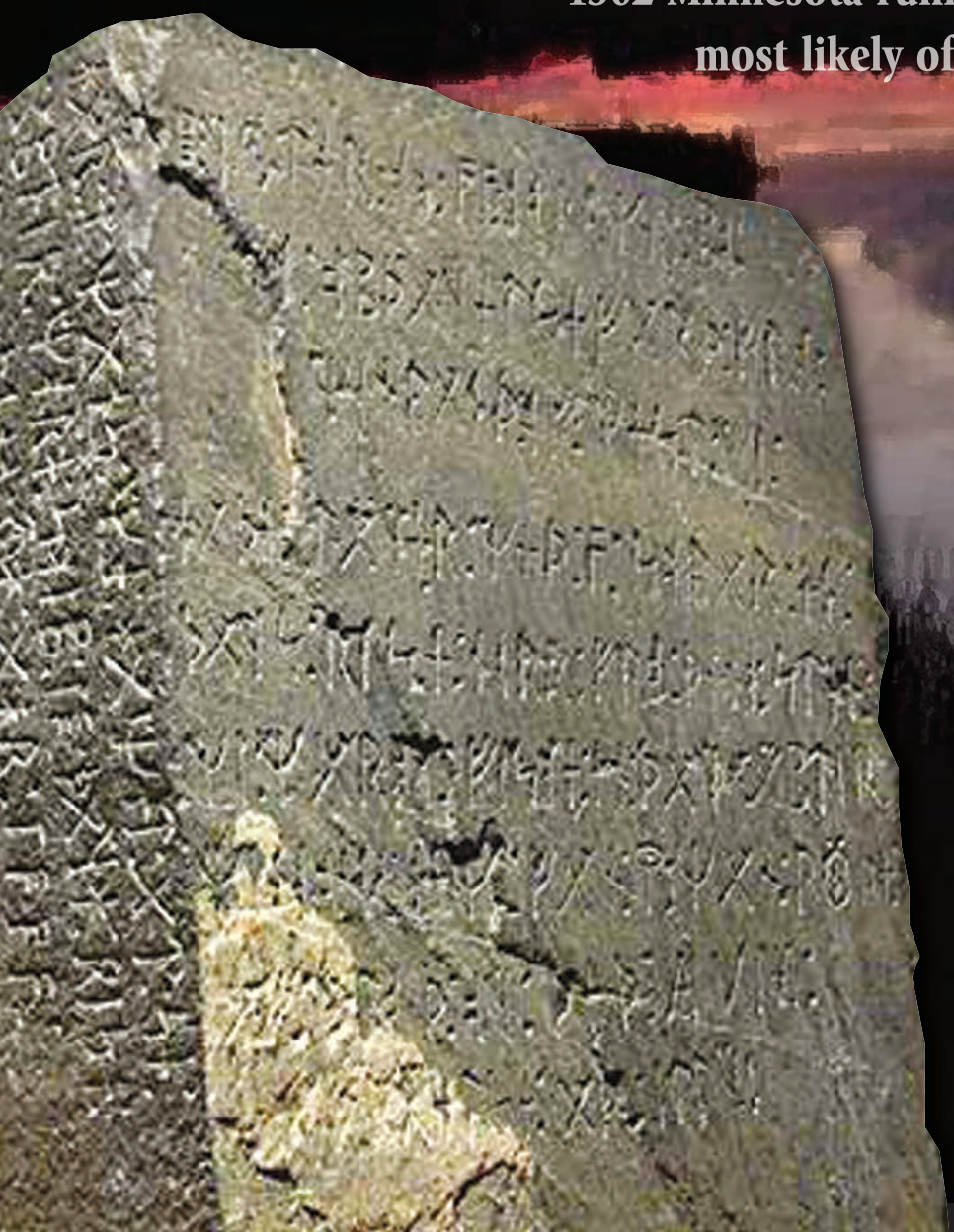
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

VOLUME XVI NUMBER 1 JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2010 BARNESREVIEW.COM

Kensington Stone Decoded

1362 Minnesota runic mystery stone authentic; most likely of Templar/Cistercian origin



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- The Parthians: bane of Rome
- The murder of Mary Pinchot Myer
- When Finland almost went fascist
- Who's in those mass graves?
- Bulgaria's tumultuous 1925
- Rampage of the Russians
- Master spy George Koval
- The Stuttgart atrocity
- More uncensored history

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

January/February 2010 ❖ Volume XVI ❖ Number 1

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We start off this issue with the amazing true story of how Europeans from the Middle Ages explored America and even set up land claims here, long before Christopher Columbus. The article is based on the book *The Hooked X* by geologist Scott Wolter who spoke at the TBR conference in 2002 about the authenticity of the famed stone found in Kensington, Minnesota, by a Scandinavian immigrant around the turn of the 20th century. The book was even the subject of a recent two-hour program on the History Channel. But as usual, we gave you the facts first—more than seven years ago.

You recall a few issues ago, we told of how the intrepid German warrior Arminius halted the ever-expanding Roman empire in its tracks. If it were not for him, we might be speaking Latin today instead of English. In this issue, our new writer Olga Belinskaya, who first appeared in our previous issue, tells about the ancient Iranians known as the Parthians, who blocked the Romans from expanding into the east. Had it not been for them, we might not have President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and other fine Iranians today standing up for truth in history.

We also follow that up with two dynamite articles about two oft-neglected countries of eastern Europe—one in the extreme north and the other about as far south as you can go: Finland and Bulgaria. Both of these small nations did an outstanding job of stopping that latter-day "Roman empire," the Soviet Union, which had every intention of gobbling up the whole world. Hats off to the Finns and the Bulgarians.

WAR CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIANS

In this issue, a theme has developed of war crimes against civilians in history. This is a dismal topic, we realize, and we prefer to write more upbeat stories, but it is important to know the truth about these ugly matters, especially since our illustrious commander in chief from Kenya is continuing with comparable crimes against innocent people in Afghanistan and Iraq.

In this issue we tackle the painful history of how the Soviets ran wild in conquered Germany. The truth hurts, but it shall set you free, as the saying goes. Major Brown, who was there, tells more of the atrocities in Germany and a comparison is made to the ancient Romans and other "pagan" barbarians of yore. Then we have a cutting-edge analysis by Carolyn Yeager and Wilhelm Mann of the remarkable developments in the search for the bodies of the exterminations of World War II.

We follow up with some Americana—the curious tale of the murder of the mistress who controlled JFK, and the equally shocking account of a Soviet mole who gave the American atom bomb to the Russians, by the redoubtable Victor Thorn and Daniel Michael. We are sure you will find these fascinating.

Please give our book advertisements a good looking over, as we are now offering quite a few new titles that may interest you.

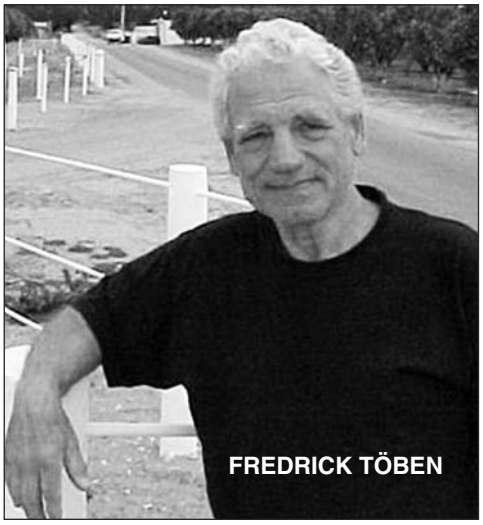
—John Tiffany
Assistant Editor

THIS STRUGGLE IS WORTHWHILE

By Dr. Fredrick Töben

There comes a time when a person must take a stand on principle, on defending one's ideals and worldview. When such a moment comes, it is time to state: "This far and no further," and the battle of the wills begins. In my case it is the fight for truth in history, among other things, that has kept me active on a full-time basis since founding the Adelaide Institute in Australia in 1994.

The rewards are meager because there really is no profit to be made from an enterprise that for many is an extreme sort of activity. Still, as a teacher I always found it worthwhile to imbue my students with a mindset that does not shy away from asking tough questions. The task needs lots of energy, and sometimes I wondered if it is all worthwhile—and upon reflection I still to this day conclude it is worth the effort.


FREDRICK TÖBEN

In 1999 I traveled to Germany and visited a public prosecutor, as I had done in 1997, only this time I was arrested in his office. After seven months in prison the matter was heard by a judge who ruled that my work, as published on Adelaide Institute's website, did not count as an offense. He had adopted the push-pull argument, i.e. that I was not pushing the Internet-based material into Germany but that Germans were pulling it off the net. A similar argument uses the publish-purchase example: I publish material, and a customer purchases it.

I was found guilty of having sent letters to public figures wherein I had expressed my disbelief in the homicidal gas chambers, which was enough for me to be sentenced to 10 months prison. On payment of $5,000 I was immediately released. There is now a 2004-issued European arrest warrant that details material that I published on the Adelaide Institute website. This is the subject of the book *50 Days in Gaol*. Were I to go back to Germany, a minimum of five years prison awaits me there.

European nations—17—have criminalized any open public debate on matters Holocaustian, and because Germany has issued a European arrest warrant against me, I cannot travel to the 27 member states of the European Union. However, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain and some other European countries are reluctant to criminalize opinions and so legally do permit discussion about Holocaustianity.

Horst Mahler, a German who fearlessly pursues political and historical truth as he sees it, has defended his worldview from attacks by those who believe in the holocaust. His simple statement that Germany still does not have a peace treaty with the Allies, to whom it unconditionally surrendered, and is still legally an occupied nation without sovereignty, makes him a target of legal persecution. He claims that the German Reich still exists but is currently not functioning. Add to that his belief that Holocaustianity is a gigantic wartime propaganda lie that is killing the German mind. According to public prosecutors, he is thereby threatening the whole political structure of the Federal Republic of Germany by maintaining the holocaust fable is used to oppress Germans who still wish to be Germans.

The years of worldwide publicity over the "holocaust" seem out of balance, because it has been made into the greatest disaster in history. Much of the eyewitness evidence, tales and stories, have been proven false, yet no one has taken criminal action against those found to have lied.[1]

Israel and its U.S. pressure group, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), among others, have used their world media influence to stifle any debate on the holocaust, and the direct result of such media manipulation has pushed the Palestinian tragedy off-limits.

Interestingly, Israel has the most UN resolutions against it for breaching international humanitarian laws and ignoring the obligations placed upon it of any country.

The European Union has used a double standard with Israel, which has failed to fulfill its obligations under the EU-Mediterranean Agreement and its human rights clause.

Specifically in matters of legal holocaust persecution, what is even more appalling in Germany is the extensive powers of the prosecutors to initiate proceedings against anyone deemed to have transgressed against Section 130 of the German Penal Code that makes it an offense to doubt any aspect of the official holocaust narrative. This is inconsistent with the checks and balances necessary in any legal system where there is no such thing as a victimless crime. The splitting of free expression into free speech and hate speech will

destroy America's First Amendment—if it is not vigorously opposed by freedom-loving Americans.

When we talk about Revisionism, then we are referring to an attitude of mind because all thinking individuals are Revisionists because as new information flows into their mind they then revise their views of things. As new information comes along, which itself is a natural process, we let that new information into our worldview—self-evident, so to speak.

However, when laws are used to stifle open debate, then a dogma is created—like the Communist dogma that swept over Europe after the 1917 Jewish-Russian Revolution that only dissolved in 1989. In this respect the holocaust Revisionists will continue to be faced with legal persecution, just as the Polish people were oppressed by the legally sanctioned dogma of Katyn. Any Pole who wished to succeed in his country had to state that the Katyn Massacre was perpetrated by the German army, when in fact it had been done by the Soviet Union's armed forces. After 1989, when the Soviet Union dissolved the truth could be told.

German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer stated that truth emerges in three stages: first it is ridiculed, then it is violently opposed, and finally it is accepted as self-evident. We are nearing the end of the second stage because, as mentioned above, some European countries have decriminalized holocaust discussions.

The essential written work of holocaust Revisionists has been done. The classics stand. The hope is still for a university somewhere to establish a department where Revisionists can present their research without fear or favor. America is still the ideal place for such a venture but the development of hate-focused legislation in the United States bodes ill for free expression.

To date the only magazine that dares to touch on historical matters whereby we can effectively develop a world view is TBR. The December 2009 climate change conference at Copenhagen indicates how important it is to have a dissenting publication that does not fear to touch topics too hot to handle by mainstream academics. The scientists who are labeled climate-change deniers will, through natural self-reflection, realize that so-called holocaust deniers do have a legitimate and rational viewpoint. There is also a personal connection that I highly value—the fact that Willis Carto, the founder of *The Journal for Historical Review* and TBR, has survived the horrendous attacks on his life's work indicates strength of character. Anyone imbued with such strength inspires generations with the correctness of his worldview.

There is no magazine of substance that would run any articles by Revisionists because the black-listing of dissident views, especially that of dissenters who reject the official holocaust narrative, is a fact of life. Therein lies the importance of TBR as the only voice in the world that accommodates a rigorous Revisionist voice, which brings sanity into historical debates.

The legal wranglings concerning free and open debate on the holocaust are illustrated by what happened to me on October 1, 2008, as I flew in from the U.S.A. to London's Heathrow Airport, where I was arrested and imprisoned for 50 days. The media had a field day because my arrest confronted them with the possibility of my extradition to Germany thereby giving Britain the draconian holocaust laws that criminalize our opinions.

The holocaust-shoah is the belief that Germans systematically exterminated 6 million European Jews in homicidal gas chambers. To date there is no proof that this was a state action because there is no written order that would have been necessary to begin such a massive operation. The 6 million figure cannot be sustained through documented research. Finally, to date, no bodies have been found, nor has the murder weapon, the homicidal gas chamber, been found.

The holocaust has thus become a propaganda weapon for the Zionist Jewish state of Israel. What is claimed the Germans did to the Jews is actually being done by the Jews to the Palestinians.

Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu demanded the Palestinians accept Israel as a Jewish state as this would be "a way on ensuring recognition of Israel's right to exist" because Israel was given its legitimacy by the UN Partition Resolution of November 29, 1947, without the consent of the people of Palestine—and then it was only to be a homeland for the Jews within Palestine.

The UN General Assembly had given in to Zionist terrorism that Israel unilaterally declared itself to be in existence—actually in defiance of the will of the organized international community, including the Truman administration. International legal principles were also abandoned as the UN member states caved in to the Zionists demands. The holocaust is kept alive as a profitable propaganda weapon with which to blackmail the world, and this must end because it is twisting our understanding of world events, past, current and future.

Anyone who refuses to submit to the Anglo-American-Zionist world-view narrative about the state of Israel and its sustaining dogma called the holocaust, will automatically be labeled: hater; holocaust denier; anti-Semite, racist; "Nazi"; xenophobe; terrorist.

It is thus instructive to respond to a charge of, for example, anti-Semitism by stating that "I am not against the Palestinians/Arabic-speaking peoples. If anti-Semitism is as old as the Jewish people, it can also be said that anti-Christianity is as old as Christianity. A reading of the Talmud soon proves that.

I always offered my students a guiding principle: you should know almost everything about life but you need not have done everything in life. In this way our self-reflective intelligence has an opportunity to develop that essential balance between willing/reason and understanding, thereby creating culturally uplifting impulses with which we can enrich the fabric of our society. ✦

—Dr. Fredrick Töben

ENDNOTE:

1 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j30sWIOMIak is an example.

Fredrick Toben, the noted Australian Revisionist leader, is fresh out of jail for the thought crime of maintaining a website that questioned various aspects of World War II historiography, especially regarding the so-called holocaust of the Jews.

Kensington Rune Stone Decoded:

Vikings, Templars & Goths in America in 1362?

WHEN A SIMPLE IMMIGRANT FARMER discovered what seemed to be an ancient stone with "Viking-style" runes inscribed on it in Minnesota, people said he was crazy or lying. But more than 100 years later, additional discoveries have proved the stele was indeed the real McCoy, although left there by Knights Templar of the Middle Ages rather than Thor-worshipping Norsemen.

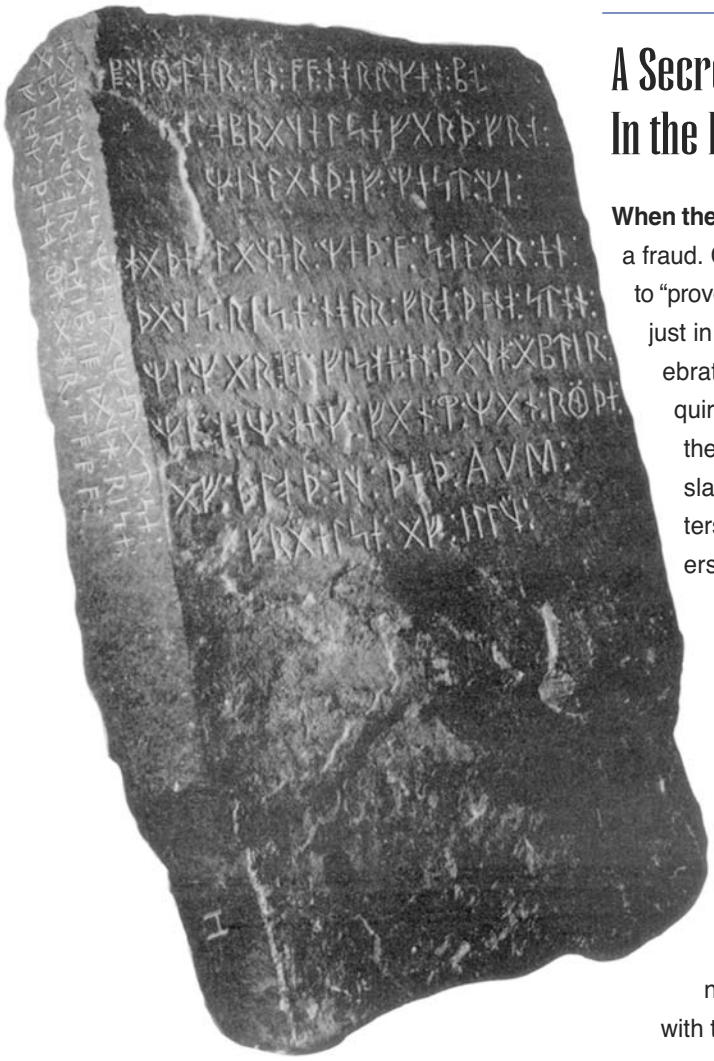
BY FRANK JOSEPH

Very few books are truly capable of rewriting history, but *The Hooked X: Key to the Secret History of North America*, by Scott F. Wolter, is certainly one of them. Although the author of this new Revisionist book, who is well known to longtime readers of TBR, is a professional geologist and not a historian, the discoveries made by Wolter in recent years and described in *Hooked X* are powerful enough to compel a fundamental rethinking of our view of the American past. The centerpiece of his revelations is that controversial, even contentious artifact known as the Kensington Rune Stone [see TBR, March/April 2002—Ed.].

For those who are unfamiliar with it, this is a 200-pound greywacke sandstone stele found by Swedish immigrant farmer, Olof Ohman, while clearing his land in the largely rural township of Solem, Douglas County, Minnesota, during September 1898. Lying face down and entwined in the roots of a stunted, 30-year-old aspen, the 30-by-16-by-six-inch slab was covered on its face and one side with some sort of runic writing. Ohman brought it to the nearest town, Kensington, where his find was displayed at the local bank.

A badly flawed copy of the inscription was forwarded to the University of Minnesota, where a translation was attempted by Olaus J. Breda. It would take more than another 100 years for scholars, correcting for the imperfect copy, to properly translate the text. The front face reads, "Eight Gotlanders and 22 Norwegians on (this) reclaiming/acquisition journey far west from Vinland. We had a camp by two (shel-

In 1898, Swedish immigrant farmer Olof Ohman discovered a 202-lb. tablet engraved with runes while working the fields on his Douglas County, Minnesota, property. Ohman believed the stone was proof that Vikings were in America before Christopher Columbus, but was quickly ruled to be a fraudster. He suffered greatly from the smears, but now has been vindicated.



A Secret Templar Code Embedded In the Kensington Rune Stone?

When the Kensington Rune Stone was first discovered, it was quickly labeled a fraud. Critics claimed the founder, Olof Ohman, had carved the rune stone to "prove" Scandinavians had made it to America first, and with perfect timing, just in time for a coming "Christopher Columbus discovered America" celebration by Italian-Americans. More scientific critics later claimed the quirky runic characters were too "modern" and that other characters on the stone were of a form not known in any existing examples. Some had slashes through them; others had odd "punch" marks inside the counters of the letters. After much research, geologist Scott Wolter and others found characters very much like those on the Kensington Rune Stone in Templar churches in Gotland. This makes sense as the stone said Goths (Gotlanders) were along on the voyage. Further, four characters had slash marks. The "slashed" characters, according to Scott Wolter, seemed to be saying "look at me." When he did, he found that, when deciphered with a "key" called the Easter Dating Table, a secret, "verification date" appeared: 1362—the same date written on the side of the stone in more conventional characters. Important inscriptions were evidently "double dated" in this way by the Templars to ensure that if a stone were found by a rival, and the stone was, for instance, a land claim marker, any nefarious modifications to the stone's original date could be detected with the secret dating method.

ters?) one day's journey north from this stone. We were fishing one day. After we came home we found 10 men red with blood and death. *Ave Maria.* Save from evil." Inscribed on the side of the stone are the words, "There are 10 men by the sea to look after our ships 14 days journey from this island. Year 1362."

PROFESSIONALS JUMP TO DEBUNK ARTIFACT

Although a professor of Scandinavian languages and literature, Breda's runic knowledge was limited. He hastily proclaimed Ohman's discovery a transparent hoax. Breda was supported by Norway's leading archeologist of the late 19th century, Oluf Rygh, and his colleagues at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois. Their unanimous dismissal of the rune stone was based entirely on its error-ridden facsimile, and ruined Ohman's life in an era when a man's word was truly his bond. He never tried to make money off the rune stone; he often cursed the day he found it; and swore he told the whole truth about its discovery unto the hour of his death. With the family reputation ruined, he was shunned and mocked by society to the extent that one of his daughters committed suicide.

While mainstream archeologists and linguists continued to insist that the Kensington Rune Stone was fraudulent, a geologist at the Minnesota Historical Society, Newton Horace Winchell, undertook a detailed physical analysis of the object for the first time. His tests underscored Ohman's version of events, as particularly confirmed by weathering of the stone, which indicated its inscription was about 500 years old.

"There was strong support for an authentic rune stone date of 1362," Winchell concluded, "and little reason to suspect fraud."

But his 1910 report fell into obscurity beneath the louder denunciations of skeptics, who convinced most of the outside world that the Kensington Rune Stone was a ludicrous forgery. A few amateur researchers had their doubts, however, and wondered if other local evidence might support the rune stone's pre-Columbian authenticity. For examples, they cited

the inscribed text for internal evidence. It describes the location of the rune stone as on an "island," even though the object had been found on a farm nowhere near water. Not until 1937, when hydrological surveys were conducted for the state of Minnesota, did investigators learn that the area of discovery was virtually flooded with streams and lakes during the 14th century and for at least 500 years before.

Increasingly dry conditions beginning in the 16th century transfigured the regional landscape into swamps and marsh, until it became the rich pasture Olof Ohman settled in the late 1800s. The hill on which he found the rune stone was indeed an island, although neither he nor anyone else at the time knew it was surrounded by water back in 1362, the inscribed date.

Researchers also pointed out several triangular holes cut into boulders, apparently very long ago, observed along riverways leading toward Ohman's farm; 14th-century Norse seafarers were known to favor triangular mooring holes.

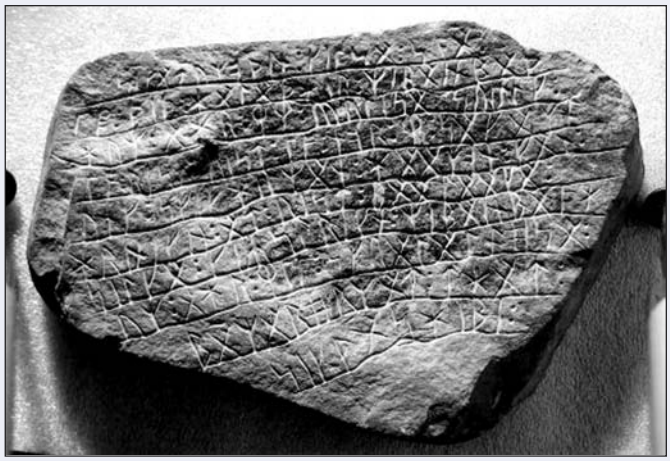
ADDITIONAL FINDS

Not far north and 27 years before the Kensington Rune Stone was discovered, an old firesteel identical to medieval Norse specimens at Oslo's University Museum emerged from deep beneath the bank of the Red River near Climax, Minnesota.

Compelling considerations such as these prompted investigators to seek out professional help of their own in 2000. They contacted the St. Paul-based American Petrographic Services, a firm specializing in the analysis of construction materials to determine suitability, conformance to specifications, or causes of failure. It was and is owned and headed by Scott F. Wolter, a university-trained, certified geologist, who had never even heard of the Kensington Rune Stone. He would conduct its first detailed physical analysis since Winchell's investigation, 90 years before.

With no preconceived notions and indifferent to the outcome of his research, Wolter began using photography with a reflected light microscope, core sampling and examination via a scanning electron microscope. In November, he presented his preliminary findings: the alleged artifact exhibited unmistakable signs of a sub-surface erosional process requiring a minimum of 200 years. In other words, the Kensington Rune Stone was buried for at least a century before Olof Ohman excavated it.

Wolter's conclusion was based on the complete breakdown of mica crystals on the inscribed surface of the stone, compared to his collected samples of slate gravestones from



The Hooked X, the Narragansett Stone and the Spirit Pond Rune Stones

There are other American stones with scripts and quirky characters quite similar to the Kensington Rune Stone (including "hooked Xs," punch marks and slashes), all of which rarely if ever appeared in old futhark-based Viking scripts. Obviously, these stones are not of Viking origin. Now, in light of the discoveries of geologist Scott Wolter, scholars are taking a second look at several other controversial ancient American artifacts including the Spirit Pond (Maine) rune stones (one of the three known Spirit Pond stones shown at top), the 300-lb. Westford (Massachusetts) Boat Stone (shown right) and the Narragansett (Rhode Island) Stone (bottom). Found in Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay, this runic inscription is only visible for 20 minutes a day, at low tide. (Carbon-dating of the floorboards of a nearby long house yielded a date of 1405.) A "hooked X" is clearly visible on nearly every line of the Spirit Pond stone shown. At bottom is a photo of the Narragansett Stone with a "hooked X." At left (inset) is shown one of many "hooked Xs" from the Kensington Rune Stone. As far as the Westford Boat Stone, weathering patterns of the carving seem consistent with that of a 600-year-old artifact and the carving resembles a 14th-century knarr. Incidentally, experts now say secret dates were embedded on the Spirit Pond Rune Stones, verifying Easter Table dates of 1401 (once) and 1402 (three times).

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Maine; these showed that biotite mica began to mechanically flake off their surfaces after 197 years, plus or minus five years. Skeptics endeavored to fault his determination by arguing that standards for mica degradation do not exist.

"It is true," he responded to an e-mail inquiry, "that there is no standard for the mica degradation work I performed on the Kensington Rune Stone. The reason is, to my knowledge, I am the first to perform this type of relative-age dating study. Because the biotite mica began to weather off the manmade surfaces of the slate tombstones after approximately 200 years, the Kensington Rune Stone inscription must be older than 200 years (prior to 1898, when it was pulled from the ground), since all the mica had weathered away from the manmade surfaces."

Intrigued, he went on to examine each individual rune through a scanning electron microscope, which revealed some remarkable characteristics. Also noticed was a hitherto-unseen series of dots engraved inside three R-runes. This discovery was highly significant, because such dotted runes occur only on the headstones of 14th-century graves in church cemeteries on the island of Gotland off the coast of Sweden. The Kensington Rune Stone's text dates itself to the same century and mentions eight crewmen from Gotland.

Finding the Stone Again

If the Kensington Rune Stone were in fact a land claim marker, one would want to be able to find it again. Scott Wolter has taken the known position of "mooring holes" carved into boulders in the Kensington, Minn., area and used them to triangulate three bearing lines which he has found intersect over the exact spot the Kensington Rune Stone was found. Researchers had until recently believed these holes were used to moor small Viking boats, a stake being placed in the hole in the rock and a rope from the boat then being attached to that. However, author Frank Joseph points out that the area was in fact flooded with streams and lakes at the time the stone was carved, thus making the claim that it was buried on an "island," as the inscription says, more plausible. And if, again, the Kensington Rune Stone was a land claim marker, what better place to bury it than at the headwaters of the Mississippi River? Did the Templars lay the first claim to what would later become (more or less) the Louisiana Purchase?

SMOKING GUN

Wolter then studied and replicated the rune stone's first, long-neglected geologic report, released in 1910. Early 21st-century technology confirmed Prof. Winchell's conclusion that the artifact was authentically pre-Columbian. But the proverbial "smoking gun" was the discovery of a single runic letter.

As Wolter explains, "The rare, medieval rune called 'the dotted R' was not known to modern scholars until 1935, yet it is found on the Kensington Rune Stone found in 1898. Interpretation: The presence of 'the dotted R' indicates the Kensington Rune Stone inscription could only have been carved during medieval times."

Unequivocal verification of the Kensington Rune Stone's 14th-century identity was a true scientific triumph, establishing beyond doubt that Scandinavian seafarers arrived in the heartland of North America 130 years before Christopher Columbus left Spain in search of the New World.

But Wolter expanded his research to reveal much more. He discovered that the Kensington Rune Stone was not just some pre-Columbian anomaly proving only that the Norse beat the Spaniards to America. He competently defines it as a land-claim marker. In other words, the men who set it up did so to declare what later became west central Minnesota for themselves. The inscription's date of 1362, Wolter demonstrates, was additionally encoded in the runic text itself, because its Arabic numerals were vulnerable to alteration by interlopers.

After carving, the Kensington Rune Stone was deliberately buried, and triangular-shaped holes were drilled into glacial boulders not far away; these were used to triangulate and relocate the precise position of the buried rune stone. The directional marker holes are no speculation, but were recently found, and do indeed still indicate the original location of the Kensington Rune Stone's discovery by Olof Ohman.

Wolter goes still further in his quest for information about the artifact to discover the identity of the man who carved its inscription: a Cistercian monk from Gotland, the same Swedish island cited in the runic text. The Cistercians were monastic, Gnostic Christians, founders of the Knights Templar, who survived the latter's immolation during the early 14th century by migrating from France to other parts of Europe, including Gotland. Templars were still residents of the island at the time the Kensington Rune Stone was carved in 1362. According to Wolter, its inscription "includes information related to who the party was, where their location was, when they were there and why."

THE HOOKED X

The key unlocking this information is the mysterious "hooked X," which not only appears on the Kensington Rune Stone, but among several other runic texts in Europe and pre-

Columbian North America. As Wolter explains, "the hooked X symbol is an important coded runic symbol likely created by Cistercian monks. The 'X' is symbolic of the allegorical representation of the duality and balance of man and woman, and heaven and earth. The 'hook' in the X is symbolic of the child or offspring, representative of the continuation and perpetuation of the 'Goddess' ideology through common bloodlines and thought." His interpretation is substantiated by medieval scholars long aware of the proto-Templar Cistercians' unusual theology.

Appropriately, "the hooked X appears on dated inscriptions from two exploration parties during a 40-year period," inclusive of the Kensington Rune Stone text's creation. This peculiar glyph is especially helpful in authenticating a runic inscription, because it is highly unlikely to have been known to a hoaxer, appears on few artifacts, and has been competently dated to the late Middle Ages, thereby helping to establish not only the authenticity, but the time parameters of a particular object.

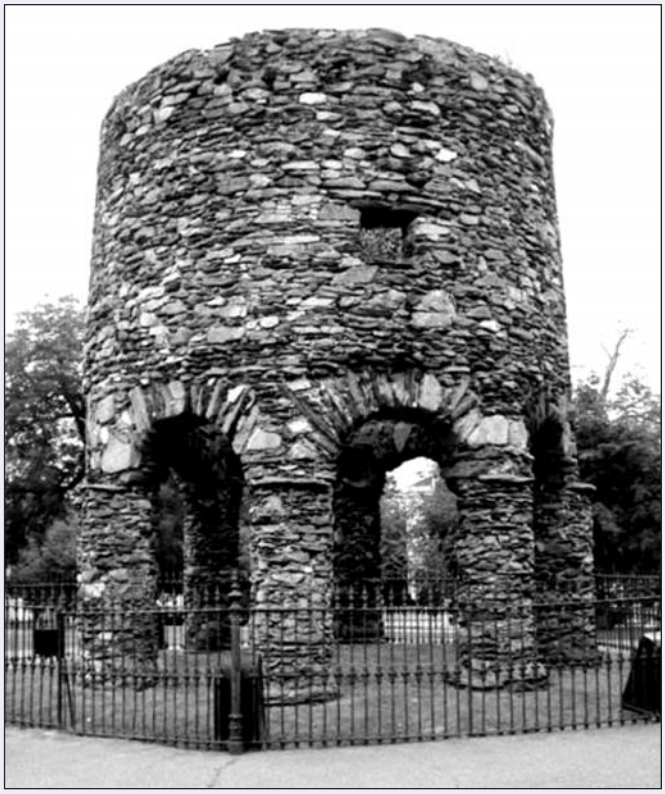
Accordingly, Wolter gives us the Kensington Rune Stone in the context of other, related finds. Among the best known is Rhode Island's Newport Tower. Ordained by mainstream archeologists as nothing more than the ruin of an 17th-century mill supposedly owned by the family of none other than Benedict Arnold, Wolter instead demonstrates that the stone structure in Touro Park "was built using architecture that is not consistent with pre-Colonial construction practices before the first known recording in Benedict Arnold's will in 1677 [this was an ancestor of the more famous Benedict Arnold]. . . . Since the standard unit of measurement used in construction throughout New England in the 17th century was the English foot, the Newport Tower [which was laid out in the Norwegian short *alen*] was not built by 17th-century Colonists."

MYSTERIOUS TOWER EXPLAINED

He cites dating procedures applied in 1997 to the structure by Danish professor Andre J. Bethune, whose carbon-14 analysis indicated that, in Bethune's words, "the Newport Tower was standing in the years 1440 to 1480." Wolter shows that its close resemblance to sacred buildings in medieval Europe and the Near East—such as Scotland's mid-12th-century Eynhallow Church in Orkney or Jerusalem's *Templum Domini*—defines the Newport Tower as a baptistery additionally employed for navigational purposes.

Wolter quotes a prominent researcher, the late James Whittall, who pointed out that "the tool marks created in the dressing out of the stonework (on the Newport Tower) can di-

The Newport Tower Re-Examined In Light of Wolter's Discoveries



Working from the premise that Prince Henry Sinclair was involved in the construction of the Newport Tower, it stands to reason that the architecture of the tower should have similarities to that of northern Scotland, where Prince Henry ruled. Other researchers have offered possible units of measurement used to build the tower: the Scottish ell or the Norwegian alen. Various researchers note that the tower's double flue system in the fireplace is consistent with medieval Scottish architecture. The below image of ruins of a Cistercian church at Eynhallow in the Orkney Islands (left), side-by-side with a tower archway (right), is another illustration of the possible Scottish origin for the Newport Tower architects. To make the connection to Prince Henry and the Sinclair clan stronger, the abbot in charge of Eynhallow in the mid-12th-century was Abbot Lawrence, previously known as Henry Sinclair of Rye.

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rectly be related to tools before 1400. These marks are unique and unknown when compared to tool marks noted in Colonial stonework. . . . The single and double-splay windows have prototypes in medieval Europe and in the northern isles of Scotland in the 1300s in churches and the bishop's palace in Orkney. . . . The walls were covered with a plaster stucco finish, both interior and exterior. Stucco finishing started in the 1200s and is a feature known in Orkney and Shetland. . . . There is no archeological parallel in Colonial New England for the Newport Tower and its specific architectural features."

These and numerous other supporting details leave no doubt about the tower's pre-Columbian provenance.

Wolter goes to describe several other pieces of evidence for the medieval European impact on this continent, and for the presentation alone of these otherwise little-known artifacts, his book is especially valuable. To him, they are all fragments of an interrelating mosaic, the final image of which tends to reveal a post-Templar interest in North America. Traces of this shadowy presence are scattered throughout a diverse collection of stone inscriptions and archeological sites from Minnesota's Kensington Rune Stone to similar texts and engraved illustrations in New England.

"Just 300 yards from Spirit Pond, archeologists uncovered the remains of a Norse-style sod building, and radiocarbon-dated its floorboards to circa A.D. 1405."

HOAX UNLIKELY

Among the least known, yet most convincing discoveries of its kind is a one-line, lithic inscription found near Pojac Point in Narragansett Bay, an estuary on the north side of Rhode Island Sound. The mostly submerged, two-ton, glacial boulder's difficult accessibility some 60 feet from shore in often rough water says much for the pre-Columbian credibility of the runes etched into its top, which just protrudes above the surface of the sea and is continuously washed by wave action. These conditions argue strongly against the probability of a hoax.

Wolter found that each of the nine glyphs was approximately two inches long and cut one-half inch deep. The first rune he was able to identify was a version of H dated to the late Middle Ages. This suspected period was confirmed when he located a telltale "hooked X" on the Narragansett Stone. Its location in New England's largest estuary, which functions as an expansive natural harbor, tends to support the probability of visiting seafarers who used this location as a perfect headquarters from which to navigate the interior. The Sakonnet River, Mount Hope Bay and the southern tidal part of the Taunton River are all part of Narragansett Bay.

Other "hooked X" specimens were uncovered far from the Narragansett Stone in 1971. They were found shallowly buried along the shores of Spirit Pond near Popham Beach, not far from the Maine coast. Like other accidental discoveries unfortunate enough to have been made by unaccredited persons, the three Spirit Pond stones were automatically deemed fraudulent by mainstream opinion, and tossed into the Maine State Museum at Hallowell, where Wolter took some 1,700 photographs of them from 2006 to 2007. His examination showed that one of the stones, apparently illustrated with a map, was strangely oriented with east at the top and north to the left, something a forger would have been unlikely to do. Yet, until 1500, medieval maps were identically oriented to place Jerusalem, in the east, at the top.

His colleague, amateur linguist Richard Nielsen, had already determined an internal date of "1401" from the Maine artifacts' runic texts. Only later, just 300 yards from Spirit Pond, did archeologists uncover the remains of a Norse-style sod building, and radiocarbon-dated its floorboards to circa A.D. 1405.

Wolter was likewise impressed by the convincing antiquity of a very large granite boulder illustrated with the outlines of surrounding topography, and located in a town near the Merrimac River, as it flows through the northwest section of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Known as the Tyngsboro Map Stone, it is an amazingly accurate representation of the local Merrimac River-Lake Winnipesaukee watershed.

"I was struck by the advanced stage of weathering of the manmade lines," Wolter recalls. "I peeled back some of the lichen, and there was virtually no difference between the cut lines and the glacial surfaces. The weathering actually surprised me. Whoever carved this did it long ago."

THE WESTFORD KNIGHT

Not far from the Tyngsboro Map Stone, in the same county, a better-known Massachusetts site he investigated is the Westford Knight allegedly illustrated on glacially striated, mica-schist bedrock. The image had been familiar to generations of Westford residents, but was only professionally photographed for the first time immediately following World War II. The findings were published shortly thereafter in *The Ruins of Greater Ireland and New England* by W.B. Goodwin (Meador Press, Boston, 1946). To protect the site, Goodwin never revealed its precise whereabouts. Some years after his death, however, a determined reader, Frank Glynn, eventually

found the image, which had been created by punch-holes made with a hammer. The unorthodox illustration supposedly portrayed a helmeted knight-at-arms, complete with sword and shield.

By the time Wolter examined it in 2006, he was unable to make out anything resembling a human figure, perhaps because it eroded away in the decades of exposure to the elements after moss covering the illustration was removed. In any case, he did clearly discern the pecked outline of a broadsword, which according to Fitchburg, Massachusetts historian Michael Kaulback "was identified by British antiquarians as a large 'hand-and-a-half wheel pommel blade' of the 13th or 14th century" (*Discovering the Mysteries of Ancient America*, New Page Books, NJ 2006). This would make the image contemporaneous with Minnesota's Kensington Rune Stone.

A short walking distance from the Westford Knight, the J.V. Fletcher Library displays a 300-pound glacial granite boulder depicting a sailing vessel in the company of an arrow and three glyphs.

"All had been made using a pecking technique similar to the Westford Sword," Wolter writes. "The stone had been found only a couple of miles from the library in 1932 by a landowner named William Wyman. He moved the 'boat stone' into a shed and kept it in his possession until one of his descendants gave it to the library in the early 1960s. The fact that the pecking technique was similar to the Westford Knight didn't mean the carver was the same person, but it could be an indication of the particular period when they were made. I was certain the weathering of both the Westford Boat Stone and the Westford Knight were not made in the past several decades, and could very well be many hundreds of years old."

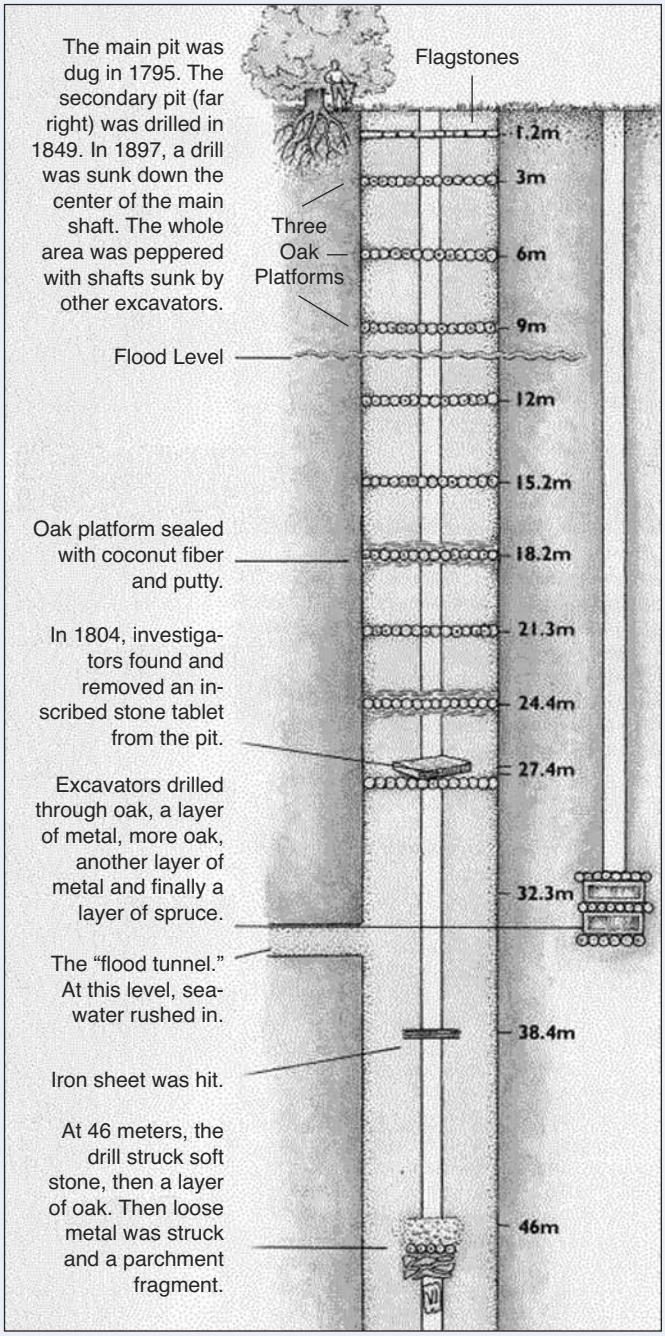
These artifacts have become invaluable for the validation of their pre-Columbian authenticity, thanks to an accredited scientist, a professional geologist. As such, he has removed them from the uncertain speculation of amateur theorists. More importantly, Scott Wolter shows that they are pieces of a puzzle far greater than its individual parts. The bigger picture emerging with breathtaking credibility from his research reveals the surprising extent and depth of Norse impact on our continent long before Christopher Columbus was born.

VINLAND MAP AUTHENTIC

Significantly, as the first copies of *The Hooked X* were rolling off the press, every word the author wrote was being powerfully underscored by Rene Larsen, rector of the School of Conservation at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts. Last July, he and his colleagues—all world-class authorities in their respective fields—announced during Copenhagen's

Oak Island Pit Still Confounds

Oak Island is a 140-acre island off Nova Scotia. The tree-covered island is located in Mahone Bay. Oak Island is the location of the so-called "Money Pit," a site of numerous excavations to recover treasure believed by some to be buried there. Is the Oak Island pit a Templar structure? A pirate's creation? A natural phenomenon? A hoax? Were oak timbers actually found as often as reported? And the disappearance of the inscription stone that was allegedly found in the pit has further muddied the issue. Several documented treasure recovery attempts ended in collapsed excavations and flooding. This illustration depicts salvage attempts and what several early excavators allege to have found. [TBR, May/June 2002.—Ed.]


The main pit was dug in 1795. The secondary pit (far right) was drilled in 1849. In 1897, a drill was sunk down the center of the main shaft. The whole area was peppered with shafts sunk by other excavators.
Flagstones
1.2m
3m
Three Oak Platforms
6m
9m
Flood Level
12m
15.2m
Oak platform sealed with coconut fiber and putty.
18.2m
In 1804, investigators found and removed an inscribed stone tablet from the pit.
21.3m
24.4m
27.4m
Excavators drilled through oak, a layer of metal, more oak, another layer of metal and finally a layer of spruce.
32.3m
The "flood tunnel." At this level, seawater rushed in.
38.4m
Iron sheet was hit.
At 46 meters, the drill struck soft stone, then a layer of oak. Then loose metal was struck and a parchment fragment.
46m

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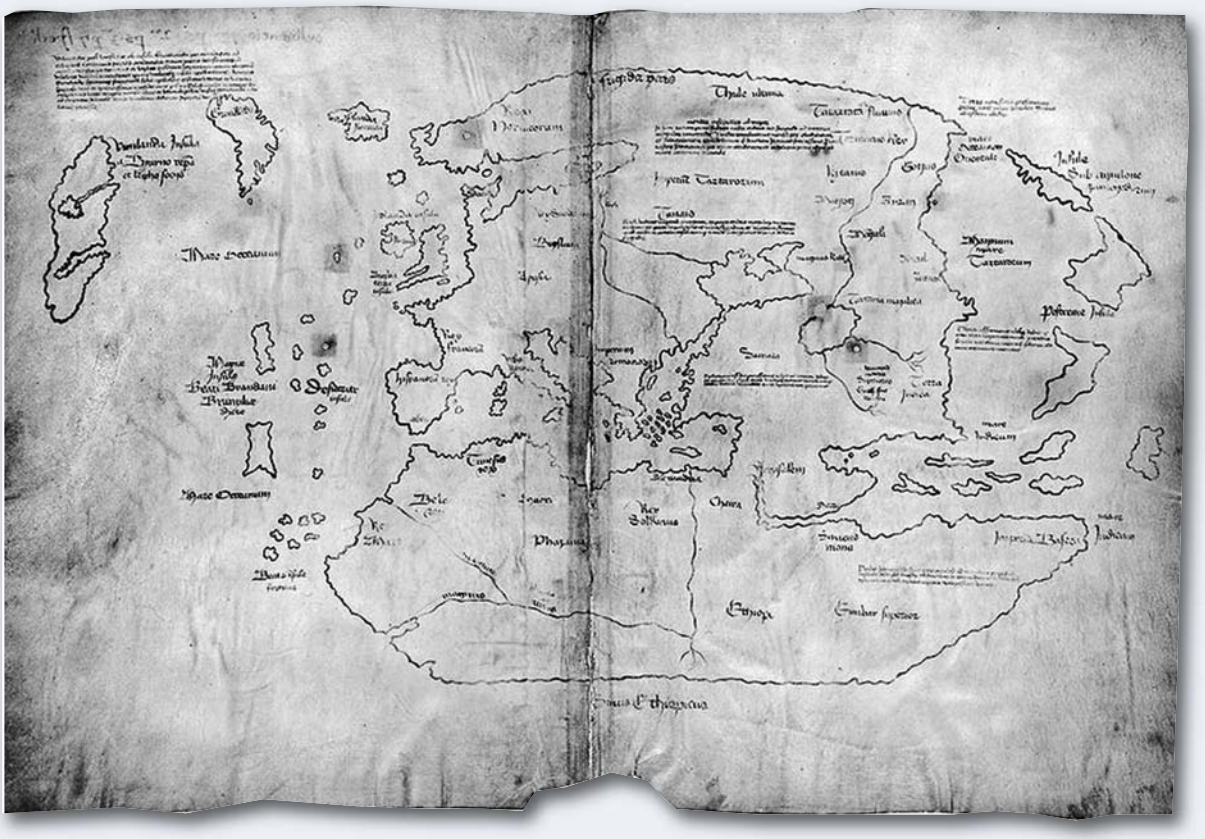
Vinland Map Is No Viking Map——But Norsemen Knew About 'America'



Controversy has swirled around the Vinland Map since it came to light in the 1950s, many scholars suspecting it was a hoax meant to prove that Vikings were the first Europeans to land in North America—a claim confirmed by a 1960 archeological find. Doubts about the map linger even after the use of carbon dating as a way of establishing the age of an object. "All the tests that we have done over the past five years—on the materials and other aspects—do not show any signs of forgery," Rene Larsen, rector of the School of Conservation under the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, said in an interview. U.S. researchers have carbon dated the map to about 1440. Scholars believe it was produced for a church council at Basel, Switzerland, the same year. The Vinland Map is not a "Viking map" but, if it is genuine, it shows that the New World was known not only to Norsemen but also to other Europeans at the very least half a century before Columbus's voyage.

International Conference on the History of Cartography that the so-called "Vinland Map" was authentic. Their five-year investigation established that this document, long contested by conventional scholars, was a compilation of Norse voyages to and exploration of North America beginning after A.D. 1000.

Frank Joseph is a supporter of what has been called the hyper-diffusionist approach to prehistory. He was born in Chicago in 1944. His father, a Jew, spent time in the Dachau concentration camp. Joseph is the author of the books *Atlantis and Other Lost Worlds* and *The Lost Civilization of Lemuria.* He is also staff correspondent at *Ancient American*, a quarterly magazine investigating possible visits to our continent from the Old World before Columbus. See more at www.AncientAmerican.com

The map's portrayed land-mass, identified as *Vinilanda Insula*, encompasses an area from Maine in the north to the Carolinas in the south; from the Atlantic seaboard to the Susquehanna River in central Pennsylvania. The Danes' contemporary announcement was a timely vindication of Wolter's conclusions.

The first line in his book, opening a foreword by Niven Sinclair, proclaims, "History needs to be rewritten." And so it has been, in *The Hooked X*. ✦

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THE PARTHIANS:

The Empire that Had Rome on Its Knees Centuries Before the Armies of Arminius

While the Germans under the leadership of Arminius were successfully resisting the encroaching Roman tyranny in the west, another force had been doing a remarkable job of thrashing the Romans for half a century or so in the east—the Parthian empire. You do not hear much about them, as the Romans have enjoyed far better "PR," but in their time these early Iranians were clearly a superpower.

By Olga Belinskaya

For almost 500 years, a powerful and wealthy Indo-European empire stretched across most of the Middle East and stopped the mighty Romans in their tracks. They carpeted modern Iran,[1] Iraq, parts of Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and briefly ruled over sections of Pakistan, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. Many citizens followed what many scholars believe to be the first monotheistic religion (Zoroastrianism).

This white empire, called the Parthians by historians, of Persia or Iran, was the only civilized power to withstand attacks from Rome at its height, brutalizing a force of 40,000 Romans with 10,000 master archers. This great Aryan empire, which enjoyed wealth, power and liberty from central government tyranny and which had a remarkable religion to boot,

has been sadly lost in history, except to "point a moral, and adorn a tale" (Colledge, 176).

The Parthian empire left little record of its existence, because documents weathered during the leaders' travels and because the succeeding Sassasians deliberately distorted and destroyed knowledge of the dynasty. Most of the record we have comes from coins and archeological discoveries supplemented by written references from China, poems of Horace, and the writings of Cicero, Justin and Plutarch. So little record remains that historians still wonder by what name the Parthians called themselves.

The vast empire began under the leadership of Arsaces I, who was the leader of the Parni tribe. The Parni branched from the Dahae of the Scythian confederation. They roamed the Great Salt Desert (Kavir-e Namak) as nomadic herdsmen. In 238 B.C., Asraces defeated the Seleucid governor of Parthia, established the Parthian kingdom and began minting coins, which have proven to be one of the few surviving primary sources left for historians to decipher.

Mithradates I (171-138 B.C.) transformed the kingdom into a major power. He conquered the remaining Seleucids and the Bactrians and expanded control to Mesopotamia, Elymais and Persis (Fars), thus completing control of the overland trade routes between east and west.

Mithradates also established the first close post-Seleucid contact with Hellenism and is known as "Friend of the Greeks." This role proved vital for the growth and stability of a kingdom that sought to dominate all of the Near East.

When Medea, Babylonia and Elam were conquered, the nomadic Parthians had to organize the empire's government. The new leaders needed to adapt to the Greek elites of their conquered territories if they wanted their rule to last. So, they left the ancient cities' rights and administration relatively undisturbed. Coins were based on the Greek model. Although the Parthians also used their own script, derived from Aramaic, the legends on the coins were written in the Greek alphabet for hundreds of years, even when knowledge of the Greek language withered and few understood it.

SILK ROAD TO WEALTH

King Mithradates II "the Great," king from 123 to 88 B.C., laid the foundations that made Parthia the most enduring ancient empire of the Near East. In 123 B.C., he received Chinese ambassadors sent by the Han emperor Wu Di to negotiate trade on the Silk Road. In 115 B.C. the ambassadors returned, and the two empires signed an agreement to establish and facilitate

GOVERNMENT OF PARTHIA

PROTECTED FROM INVASION and fueled by trade, the Parthians throve and "developed one of the first recognizably feudal systems on record." (Colledge, 175)

At the head of the government stood the king. He was normally inaccessible, sat on a golden throne and slept on a golden couch. Coins depict the kings wearing elaborate, symbolic headdresses.

The decentralized empire housed several peoples, economies and languages. Society was divided into large extended families, clans and tribes. They paid tribute to the king, but were otherwise independent and self-sufficient. The loose ties were key to Parthia's survival in the second century A.D., when the Romans captured the capital, Ctesiphon, three times (in 116, 165 and 198), but the empire survived because there were other centers like the independent flourishing towns of Seleucia, Ecbata and Nisa.

Conflict between ruling dynasties hampered Parthia's expansion and provoked power struggles.

Wealth was concentrated at the top, in the hands of the freemen, or *azatans*. They were the sub-kings, nobles, royal officials and their families. Members of the upper class demonstrated superiority with lavish dress and possessions.

These Persians were primarily an oral culture, so little record of their daily life remains. Third-century Roman historian Justin describes them as "arrogant, treacherous and violent, and always causing disturbances. Yet they were silent by nature, and quicker to act than to walk." Justin remarks that the women were mostly illiterate and lived shut away, not even allowed to dine with their husbands.

PICTURED: An early example of a Parthian soldier, found in Nisa (first capital of the Parthian empire), Turkmenistan.

trade between east and west on the Silk Road.

Their position of middlemen between east and west suited the Parthians perfectly. The empire did not enjoy the rainfall or possess the skilled labor to produce much for trade with other nations. However, Parthian nobles played their cards right and brought great riches to the land.

To extract the most profit from the Silk Road, the Parthians prevented direct communication between Rome and China. They avoided embarrassing comparison of prices by keeping these two great customers from meeting. On the western side of the route politicians, who collected a tax on all imports, put economic interests before political and kept the Silk Road safe from conflict. Still, the road was dangerous, and only luxuries were worthwhile to transport. By the camel-load passed exotic animals, gold, silver, precious stones, fragrances, fine cloth and Chinese silks. Apricots and peaches arrived from China in exchange for wine and pomegranates from the West.[2]

Along with establishing Parthia as the Silk Road intermediary, Mithradates II was also the first Parthian king to negotiate with Rome (in 93 B.C.) through Lucius Cornelius Sulla, praetor of Cilicia. Rome and Parthia developed a semi-peaceful but uneasy relationship.

LEFT: East Parthian cataphract. **MIDDLE:** a highly mobile Parthian mounted archer. **RIGHT:** a dismounted Parthian cataphract from the unconquerable city of Hatra. Parthians' experience had shown that light cavalry, armed with a bow and arrows and probably also a sword, was suitable for skirmishing, hit-and-run guerrilla tactics and flank attacks, but could not sustain hand-to-hand combat. For close fighting, a heavy cavalry was formed. Much like the later European "knight in shining armor," these warriors wore steel helmets, and a coat of mail reaching to the knees and made of rawhide covered with scales of iron or steel, able to resist strong blows, akin to the lamellar armor of the Sacians, who in 130 B.C. overthrew the Greco-Bactrian kingdom. The chargers were covered, partly or completely, by scale armor, said to have been of steel or bronze. An example of this horse-armor was found at Dura-Europos, a Greek colony on the Euphrates River near the modern town of Salhiyé in Syria. A famous graffito of a Parthian cataphract from the same site demonstrates his full panoply.

Shortly after Mithradates II's death (88 B.C.), Rome provoked war. The struggle eventually showed Rome that it had better go back to preserving peaceful relations because the ponderous Roman formations were no match for the agile, nomadic Parthians and their excellent weapons.

Marcus Licinius Crassus (ca. 115 B.C.-53 B.C.), one of

the three men of the First Triumvirate of Rome,[3] was a man of modest abilities but very wealthy. In fact he was called Dives, which is Latin for "rich."

His wealth was derived from trading in slaves, operating silver mines, and some judicious purchases of lands and houses, mainly of citizens who had been proscribed.

Crassus decided to distinguish himself as a conqueror by plundering the nearby Parthian kingdom. Crassus's arrogance caused the Battle of Carrhae, where a Parthian army of 10,000 heroically humiliated and annihilated a Roman force of 43,000.

Crassus's attack on the Persian kingdom in 53 B.C. was doomed from day one.

The Parthians negotiated amicably with Sulla and Pompey, so the Roman public, led by a tribune, Ateius, opposed the immoral war against a people who had done Romans no harm. Ateius publicly cursed Crassus with such horrible incantations that Plutarch said the words doomed the utterer as well as the cursed.

However, the Roman gods seemingly answered Ateius's curses against Crassus, who sought glory without learning about the tactics of the Parthian army.

He began the campaign by sailing into a storm, immediately losing several ships. Next Crassus foolishly refused help from an Armenian king, Artavasdes II. Instead, he hired a man named Ariamnes to guide the way to Parthia. The guide, who was actually a Parthian spy, led the army away from the Euphrates River and deep into the Mesopotamian deserts. He abandoned the troops near a little town called Carrhae (modern-day Harran, Turkey). Battered and bloodied Roman scouts reported that the Parthian army was nearby, ready to attack.

The Romans were pleasantly surprised that the enemy did not appear to be numerous or particularly well armed. But suddenly the Parthians threw off their cloaks and revealed glittering armor that covered them from head to toe. They also raised a clamor of kettledrums that produced a hideous noise that had a terrifying psychological impact on the Roman legions.

Parthian Gen. Surenas was unable to break the Roman line with the first move, so he feigned disorder and withdrew. The Romans were deceived into letting their guard down a bit. Then his cavalrymen surrounded the cumbersome Roman square and showered the Romans with arrows of unusual firepower, capable of piercing every kind of covering.

Wisely, Surenas had previously arranged for a camel train to provide an unlimited supply of arrows.

Desperately, Crassus sent his son Publius and 6,500 men on a counterattack. The move seemed successful, because the Parthians retreated. Publius triumphantly detached his cavalry in pursuit. In another successful guerrilla move, the Parthians surrounded Publius's cavalry and created an impenetrable cloud of dust through which the Romans could not communicate. A shower of arrows nailed Roman hands to shields and feet to the ground. Severely wounded, Publius stayed and died with his men.

Horrible drumming announced the Parthians' return to Crassus. They rode in with Publius's head on the point of a spear and sarcastically asked which family he was from, because he could not have been the son of the cowardly Crassus.

That night, the Roman leaders decided to quietly escape

PARTHIANS WERE EARLY MONOTHEISTS

In the empire, all religions were treated with respect, but the majority practiced Zoroastrianism, founded, it is believed, by Zarathustra several centuries earlier. Most religious historians believe that Zoroastrianism was the first monotheistic religion, which inspired the Christian beliefs of God, Satan (Angra Mainyu), the soul, heaven and hell, angels, saints, the slaughter of the innocents, resurrection, and the final judgment—and similar Muslim, Jewish and Greek mystery cult beliefs. It was the most powerful religion outside of the Far East at the time of Jesus.

The premise of the Zoroastrian religion is that there is a universal struggle between good and evil. When Ahura Mazda, the Lord, created humanity, he gave the order, "Be diligent to save your souls; I shall then provide for your bodily matters. For it is impossible to save your souls without you." Zoroastrians believe that with every "good thought, good word, and good deed" that a person chooses, he moves the world one step closer to perfection. The Zoroastrian ideal of life is poetically expressed:

Life is a struggle:
In the inner life of man struggle leads him
On to personal spiritual heights;
In the external life of man, struggle leads
Imperfectly created humanity to perfection.

with their able-bodied soldiers, abandoning their wounded. The legionaries had to run away, horrified, when the wounded realized that they were being abandoned and cried out.

Over the next several days, the great bulk of the Roman army was hunted down and killed or captured.

The victors captured Crassus and told him to go to the river with him and put an armistice in writing, "for you Romans, at least, are not very good at remembering agreements." However, a scuffle developed, and Octavius drew his sword and killed one of the "barbarians," as the Romans called the Parthians.

According to one account, Crassus was killed in the scuffle by a Parthian called Pomaxathres; others say by a different man, and that Pomaxathres only cut off his head and right hand after he had fallen. Some of the other Romans surrendered at this point, and the remainder scattered. At least that is one version of the end of Crassus, as told by Plutarch. Another version is that Surenas put Crassus to death by pouring molten gold down his throat, mocking him for his greed.

In any case they beheaded Crassus and brought his head to a wedding feast: the children of Parthian King Orodes II and King Artavasdes of Armenia were getting married. Actor Jason of Tralles seized the head and said, "With such a farce, they say, the expedition of Crassus ended, like a tragedy."

Along with Arminius's A.D. 9 Battle of Teutoburg Forest (TBR, Sept./Oct. 2009), which gave Northern Europe freedom from Roman tyranny, the Battle of Carrhae was one of the worst disasters in Rome's military history. Parthia proved its might to the world, and Iran remained forever unconquered by Rome and its successor, the Byzantine empire. ✦

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ENDNOTES:

1 The toponym or place name "Iran" is actually just the word "Aryan" in slightly different form.

2 A camel-load was the basic unit of measurement. A wagon-load equals four laden camels, a donkey load equals half a camel load.

3 Crassus is said to have been the richest man in the world in his time. He is also noted for defeating Spartacus, the great leader of the slave revolt.

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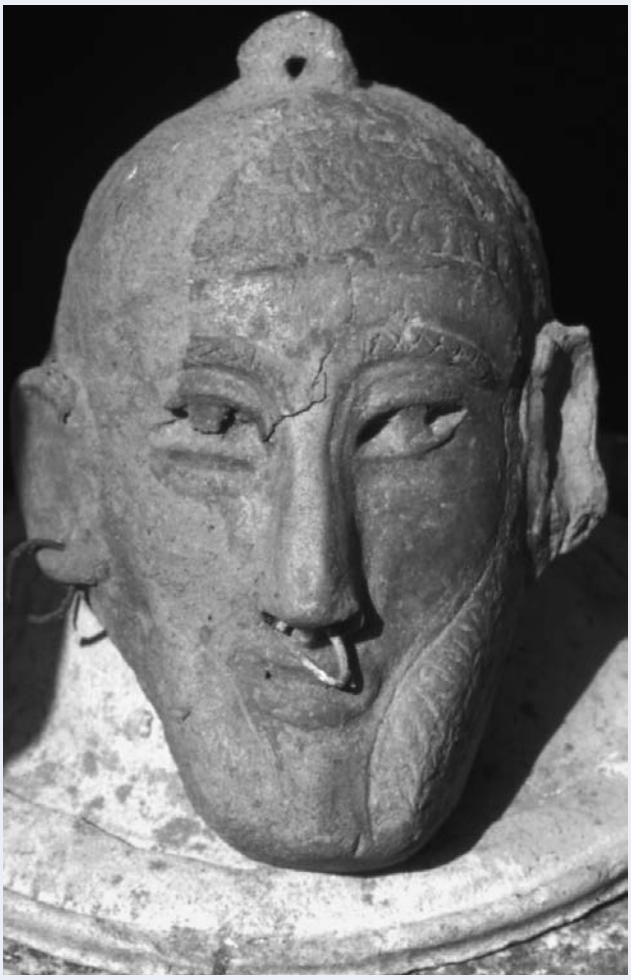


THE BLUE-EYED CHINESE: SINO-ROMANS?

Two legends explain that blue-eyed "Chinese" actually originated by way of Parthia. According to one theory, the Parthians settled some of the soldiers captured at Carrhae in an eastern territory called Sogdia. The Han Chinese later captured the area, and the POWs were likely the first Romans, or Westerners of any kind, to meet the Chinese directly. Of the original 43,000 men who fought the Parthians at Carrhae, only about 5,000 escaped to Rome with Cassius. According to another theory, the captured men settled in the Margiana oasis in the Kara Kum Desert, and became mercenaries for Jzh-Jzh, a nomad leader. When he was defeated, the skilled and disciplined mercenaries followed the Chinese general to the east. A census list of A.D. 1-2 mentions a town called Li-jien, "Roman city."

THE FALL OF THE PARTHIAN EMPIRE

DESPITE BEAUTIFUL INTENTIONS, the Parthian empire eventually succumbed to exhausting internal conflict. Struggle for power between dynasties had become commonplace by the early 2nd century A.D. The king had increased the nobles' power over peasants and land. So, by the 2nd century they started to resist the government.

Simultaneously, the ruling Arsacid family had become divided. In this volatile atmosphere, King Vologases IV overstepped the boundaries of power grabbing and provoked the Romans to drop their imperial policy of nonintervention in Parthia. He made threatening moves in the direction of Armenia.

The Roman emperor sent a strong letter and sent extra Roman troops to protect the territory. In A.D. 162, the army of Vologases trapped and almost annihilated the Roman force, placing an Arsacid prince on the throne of Armenia. He ravaged Syria and captured Edessa.

A Hellenistic-style bust of a Parthian princess now housed in a museum in western Iran.

Marcus Aurelius's co-emperor Lucius Verus went to Armenia to drive out the invaders. He found the Syrian legions weak from decades of inertia. By 163, the army invaded Armenia and deposed the Parthian prince. The army went further, and by 164 the Romans had defeated Parthian forces and advanced on Babylonia. The great capital of Ctesiphon, where Vologases's palace stood, also fell. The city of Seleucia opened its gates, and in December 165 Romans sacked the city. As soldiers looted the wealth, a deadly plague swept through the city. The army left the booty behind and tried to return to Rome, but infected Roman soldiers died continuously on the march home. The plague must have devastated the Parthians, too.

Vologases V decided to repeat self-destructive history in 193. He swept through Mesopotamia and perhaps Armenia, pillaging cities and drowning the pro-Roman monarch Armenian Narses in the Greater Zab River. In 198, the Romans, led by Emperor Septimius Severus, retaliated and marched through Mesopotamia, where they occupied the fallen cities of Babylon and Seleucia. Severus tried to attack Hatra, which contained the great treasures of the Sanctuary of the Sun.

The defenders hurled jars of insects and "Hatrene fire," a burning naphtha. When the Romans finally breached Hataa's walls, Severus ordered them to retreat. The men of Hatra repaired the breach in one night, and the next day when Severus ordered a new attack on the city, the angered European soldiers refused to move. Severus withdrew, with many losses and no gains.

As Malcolm Colledge explains, the Parthians had not won the war. Their western cities lay devastated after 85 years of battle. Death and captivity reduced the population, while the spreading plague added to the ruin of war. Political stability and central authority had been undermined decades ago.

Colledge describes Parthia's fall:

"Full decadence was now all too apparent in the standard emissions of the central government and its dependants; in quality and design the coinage had sunk to appalling depths. The features of the ruler had become little more than an ill-executed pattern. . . . The few official monuments which survive are poorly carved: inscriptions and scenes are alike incompletely done." (Colledge, 170)

Earlier, higher quality standards survived mostly on the fringes of the Parthian area, such as Hatra.

One vassal kingdom of Parthia thrived. Even before the death of Vologases V, the kingdom began to issue coins markedly superior to the overlord's. The Arsacids failed to recognize the omen that the ones destined to overthrow them had arrived.

Details of the Arsacids' ultimate fall remain shrouded in mystery. Most likely, Ardashir, a ruler of Persis, rapidly extended his kingdom to the north and east. He made allies of neighboring powers, and together they overran Mesopotamia, failing to take the untouchable Hatra. Parthian ruler Artabanus V led the opposition, but the attackers defeated him in three successive encounters. Artabanus died in battle about 224.

Ardashir was crowned king in the former Parthian capital, Ctesiphon.

Opposition remained, but firm government, prosperity and cultural standards returned with the rise of the Sassanid dynasty.

Parthian rulers had enjoyed liberty, security, power, wealth and an admirable and wise religion to boot. But instead of choosing "good thoughts, good words, good deeds," as Zoroaster called for, the rulers chose control. ✦

Bulgaria: The Stormy Year 1925

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE MURDEROUS Bavarian and Hungarian Bolshevik regimes and the Communist-fomented upheavals all over Europe, came the 1923 and 1925 Red attempts on Bulgaria. They were crushed under the decisive leadership of Prof. Alexander Tsankov, prime minister of Bulgaria from 1923 to 1926. For this he is hated and smeared to this day by all Communists and by the "progressives" who dole out the falsified "court history" of today.

BY PROF. ALEXANDER TSANKOV
TRANSLATED BY BLAGO SIMEONOV

"And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house [temple] stood, and on which it was borne up. . . . And he bowed himself with all his might; and the house fell upon the lords, and upon all the people that were therein. So the dead which he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life. . . ." —JUDGES, 16:29

The year 1925 was the hardest of my government and the most macabre in my political life. What horrors I personally had to live through, as did Bulgaria. When I came back from my political trip, the parliamentarian majority, as well as the public, had calmed down considerably. Their attention was directed and followed my itinerary: Sofia, Belgrade, Bucharest. The candidates for ministers, for which there was an abundance in every party, in every parliamentarian majority, had also furled their flags. A quiet period followed, but it was short lived.

A fearful storm broke—the most fearsome a person could have imagined. The government had information that Bulgarian Communists (BCP) were in the process of preparation of new terrorist activities. The Bulgarian ambassador in Berlin, Prof. Metodi Popov, my friend and personal confidant, reported, based on information he had received from the German intelligence service, that by order of Moscow, our local Communists were preparing to undertake something big. The government figured that a new "social revolution," new insurrections, was or were being instigated.

All necessary measures were taken immediately. Orders, according to a specially prepared plan, were given to all garrisons. The army was ready again [as in the Bolshevik "September Uprising" two years earlier], and an insurrection would have been put down with the spilling of blood. But the intentions of the Bolsheviks were much more sinister than one could imagine. The plan was monstrous; it is not enough

BULGARIA IN MOURNING. The posting wall is covered with obituaries of those killed by the Communist bombing. After the Red assault in 1925, the church was razed; then it was restored to its modern appearance between the summer of 1927 and the spring of 1933.The gilt iconostasis that survived the bomb attack was returned to the church.

to say criminal; it was infernal—an outrageous attempt on April 14 on the life of King Boris III, and a second outrage in the memorial cathedral of Alexander Nevsky [St. Nedelia Church] on April 16. This was the last conspiratorial blow, crowning the Bolshevik-Communistic crimes. With it were intended to be buried at the same time the king's throne, the government and the social order of Bulgaria.

From the evidence that came out in court, from the captured conspirators, it was determined that the terrorist acts were ordered by the Third International, and the technical details of the assassination plot were worked out in Bulgaria. The actual terrorists were: the technician Peter Abadjiev, the church sexton [Petar] Zadgorski, and the "intellectual leader," the one who came up with the idea, [Marko] Fridman. Additional accomplices were the colonels of the reserve [Kosta] Yankov and [Lt. Col. Georgi] Koev and captains [Ivan] Minkov and [Nikolay] Petrini—all candidates for Red generals. All four were shot dead after barricading themselves in a house, resisting the attempts of the police to arrest them.

April 16 was a link in the chain of terrorist acts that were to devastate Bulgaria. The plan had been followed exactly according to the instructions of the supreme terrorist headquarters. The first step was to try to kill King Boris on April 14. King Boris was a hunter, and his favored hunt was for wood grouse. During the hunting season he roamed the Bulgarian mountains, and in this case was hunting not too far from the capital, 60 to 70 kilometers away.

"The plan was monstrous; it is not enough to say criminal; it was infernal—an outrageous attempt on the life of King Boris III, and a second outrage in the memorial cathedral."

A Communist "posse" was awaiting him during his return from hunting, at a turn of the road at the mountain pass Arabakonak. With the king dead, the funeral ceremonies would surely take place in the memorial church of Alexander Nevski, Sveta Nedelia [the largest church in Bulgaria], and here, by blowing it up, the Reds hoped to finish it all—to bury the entire government, all government power. That is because the ministers, bureau of the parliament, the members of the parliament, the highest military ranks, e.g. the generals, the officer corps of the Sofia garrison, the diplomatic corps, the highest magistrates and government officers, the general staff of the army, the highest ranking clergymen and prominent citizens—the intellectual elite of Bulgaria—had to be present at the funeral service. All these were to be buried under the ruins of the great church.

If the first attempt on King Boris, in the mountains, was not successful, another murder attempt was to follow, as it did. This sad lot had fallen not on the king but on the former chief of staff of the army, Gen. Kosta Georgiev [killed on April 14 while walking with his kids; he was shot in the back—Ed.].

At his funeral two days later the Communists hoped to accomplish what they had failed to achieve at the Arabakonak pass. King Boris was rescued; he was living a second life. He owed his survival to Dr. Delcho Ilchev, department director at the king's Institute of Science, and to the king's secretary Dr. Stamatov—a former active army officer with the rank of captain. Both of them made the ultimate sacrifice. Ilchev was killed in the shootout with the band of the attackers. Stamatov continued the defense, and Boris managed to escape the "posse."

This same day—April 14, 1925—the parliament was in session. It was around five o'clock to six o'clock in the afternoon. An aide informed me that the king's sergeant major, Gen. Konstantin Panov, wished to relay something to me. Without having any premonitions, I sprang to my feet unconsciously and quickly left the chamber. Afterward I was told that this had made an impression on the members of parliament, and a certain disturbance had taken place among them. Panov informed me about the unsuccessful attempt on the king, and several times repeated to me: "The king is alive and well." Still, I was stupefied and speechless. Unable to say a word, staggering, I went back to the great hall. I asked for the floor.

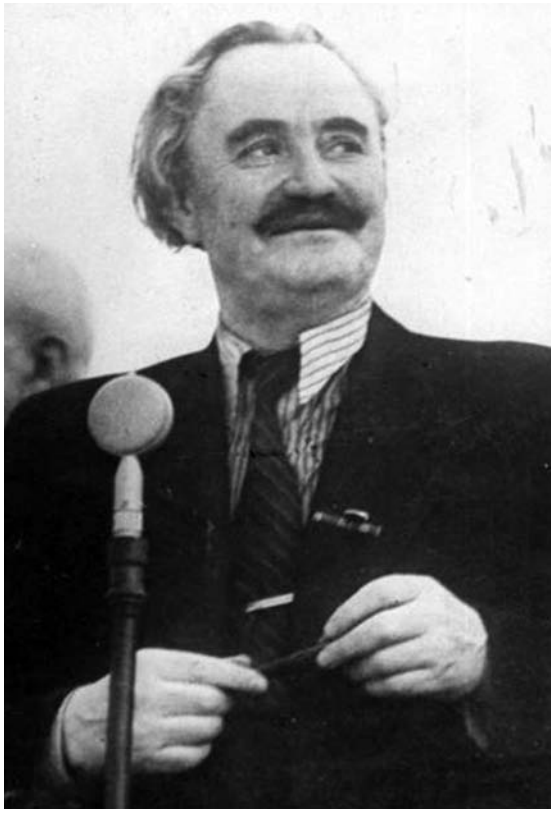
The presiding member interrupted the debates. I relayed to the National Assembly the news about the unsuccessful attempt on the king's life. The members listened to my words, shocked and frozen in their seats, in deep silence. After I finished there was a moment of silence, then the assembly came back to their senses, sprang up like a single person and burst into frenetic ovations. The entire National Assembly, regardless of political parties, was shouting with exultant voices and deafening cheers: "Long live the king," "Long live Bulgaria!"

Members of the public present in the chamber also joined in. The hall was shaking from the frenzy of the people's representatives. The session of the parliament was adjourned. I ordered that the next day—April 15—public prayers were to be held in the entire country thanking God for preserving the king's life, followed by people's manifestations everywhere of joy and compassion for the head of state. The same day, April 14, I asked for an audience with the king, to offer my and the government's compassion and relief. I was received

within an hour. With only a silent handshake I cordially expressed my feelings.

I realized, as did my fellow ministers, that a great calamity had passed. The evildoers did not succeed. However, the very same day, in the evening, Gen. Kosta Georgiev was assassinated. This was an alternative plan, the second scheduled murder, in case the first was unsuccessful. [Yet another plan was to assassinate Vladimir Nachev, the police director, and use his funeral as a setting to kill the king and much of the government, but the second part of that plan was set aside due to increased security at the funeral.—Ed.]

The Georgiev funeral was to take place on April 16—Good Thursday—in the cathedral church Sveta Nedelia or Nedelia. The terrorists believed that here they could accomplish their infernal act. At the funeral ceremony were to be present the king, the government, the military commanders and all high-ranking representatives of state. The casket with the body of the stricken general was placed in the predetermined spot in the cathedral. We, the ministers, took our places in two rows, as prescribed by protocol. Behind us followed the officials and the leading officers of the government services. The cathedral was stuffed with people, including women and children.



GEORGI DIMITROV: General secretary of the Third Communist International (Comintern). In September 1923, under a directive from Moscow, he instigated a formidable Bolshevik insurrection in Bulgaria, known as "the September Uprising." Dmitrov became premier of Bulgaria in 1946.

The sexton moved the coffin with the deceased closer to the altar, so we automatically took several steps forward and stood exactly under the cathedral's dome, in which had been placed the bomb with 30 to 40 kilograms of explosives. [Another source says it was 25 kilograms.—Ed.] This move saved the government.

The ignorant sexton had thought that, positioned exactly under the bomb, our destruction would be assured. According to our Orthodox ritual, he distributed the candles, starting with me, and seemed to be counting us—giving us the candles, he looked at each of us. Even now, after 32 years, I see in front of me the image of this "Christian" evildoer: tall, well-knit, clad in a long black sexton's garment resembling a priest's cassock, beardless with trimmed mustache, joined black eyebrows, combed and smoothed greasy hair, with a swarthy face and the gaze of a vulture in human form. The name of this degenerate, who had sold himself cheaply to the Communist terrorists, will be written in the first place in the roster of the biggest criminals of Bulgarian history.

Zagorski [with the help of Petar Abadzhiev and Asen Pavlov—Ed.] had placed the explosive, lit the fuse and activated the bomb. Abadjiev directed the technical preparations, and an underaged boy named Vasko, suspected by no one, brought in the explosive. The chief organizer and leader was Fridman—the soul of the terrorist band.

In the process of bringing to justice the captured criminal, many details came out, most importantly that the orders for the terrorist acts came from Moscow. The general scheme for them was worked out by the Third International, whose secretary-general at that time was Georgi Dimitrov [a Bulgarian]. He personally had transferred the funds from Moscow. Some of our emigrants of the *pladnentsi* [leftist political faction] in Prague and Belgrade had transferred them farther to Sofia.

The funeral rite was performed by the metropolitan of Sofia, Stefan. As he was reading the scripture of John—"The truth I am telling you, who listen to the word and believe in the One that has sent me. . ."—suddenly we were covered completely with thick, impenetrable darkness. I did not hear any explosion, but we all sank as if into hell.

There are impressions that remain lasting deeply in a person's memory, unforgettable. They revisit us sometimes, and we again live through the horror of the ordeal from which we have escaped only by chance or by God's will. A second or a minute, I don't know, passed, but after there was some visibility, through a cloud of dust and the demolished dome and church walls the blue sky was to be seen above us. All was not visible yet inside the church, but I could make out the shadowy silhouettes of people maddened by fear. The fearful picture is in front of me even now, but I have no words; weak is my pen to present it in its truthful horror.

Bodies by the dozen, fallen, scattered chaotically, one

above another, some dead, others in agony, fighting death with hollow groans. Still others, covered with dust and ashes and blood, were struggling to unbury themselves from the wreckage under which they were buried. In front of me is another heartbreaking image: A woman with disheveled head, face covered with blood, had thrown herself on the ground, trying to help someone covered with fallen bricks. Sticking out from them was a child's hand, which was moving convulsively. The woman was begging for help with a heartbreaking voice.

Uniformed police and plainclothes agents were already on location and were helping and saving the suffering. I was covered with blood from the wound in my head, with jacket cut to pieces like with scissors, top hat full of holes, my right hand badly hurt. The police agents helped me out through the altar area to the square in front of the cathedral. The scene here is also hard to describe. An enormous multitude of people was running like ants in complete disorder in all directions on the streets of the capital. Only the military units, which by duty were taking part in the funeral and the funeral procession, to give their last respect to the former chief of general staff of the Bulgarian army, were withdrawing in perfect order and in combat readiness toward their barracks.

The minister of external affairs Khristo Kalfov—colonel of the general staff—comparatively lightly wounded was already in the central post office building, giving instructions on behalf of the government by telephone and telegraph, sending the first messages, the first circular telegram to the government authorities across the country, about the terrorist attempt and confirmation that the king and the government were alive and unharmed, and directed local authorities to take police and military measures for preservation of the peace and security in the country.

In the capital city the citizenry was in panic and disorder. There was a great danger of anarchy, which could have been only useful to the Communists. However, everything was handled according to the order in the government plan for such situations. The regiments stationed in Sofia, in full combat readiness, were on their way to predetermined sites; they covered the main highways and streets and the building of the central post office.

I was seriously wounded: several cracks of the skull, the skin of my bald head was covered with cuts. Immediately I gave instructions for a meeting of the council of ministers to convene in the evening at my home, to take all necessary measures, aware of the great responsibilities we were carrying, especially in a moment when it was not yet known in whose hands was the state—the insurgents' or the government's.

The first measure we took was to declare a state of emergency in the entire country. That done, we didn't know if the ship of the state had a commander, and if the ship crew was in its place, or we would be forced to put on lifejackets and plunge into the bloody vortex. King Boris was alive; so was the Cabinet; and still the fate of Bulgaria was hanging by a thread. Not before April 17, in the evening, was it evident from all reports that the government was the master of the situation. The army, in this case, as it did on June 9, 1923, and in September the same year, discharged its duty.

On April 18 was the funeral and burial of the victims. Here the picture was also heartbreaking. At the Sofia cemetery in front of the unknown soldier's memorial knoll were the caskets of the victims, forming a line one beside the other, more than a hundred dead. The burial service was performed by the metropolitan of Sofia, Stephan. On this occasion he delivered a remarkable oration, inspired by profound religious feeling. His closing words still ring in my ears: "These evildoers"—he said—"were not born by Bulgarian mothers."

> ***"My ministers are pro-German, my wife is pro-Italian, my people are pro-Russian — I am the only neutral in the country."***
>
> ***—Boris III of Bulgaria***

At this time in the repertoire of the National Opera was Camille Saint-Saëns's grand opera *Samson and Delilah*. It seems that the biblical "hero" Samson was a specialist in the destruction of gods' houses. Fridman, the main personality—leader and executor of the terrorist act of April 16, a coreligionist of Samson—was inspired and borrowed the idea from his "great deed."

On the day of the terrorist action, at the Serbian-Bulgarian border, in the town of Tsaribrod, was gathered the entire bolshevized wing of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, emigrants in Serbia, later known under the name "*pladniari*" [noontimers], or as they styled themselves, "left friends," under the leadership of the indicted adventurer, proven army deserter and spy Kosta Todorov. Well aware of the outrageous terrorist attack and confident in its success, they were ready to march on the capital and to take over Bulgaria like God-anointed overlords. This same Todorov was in Moscow earlier. He was one of the trio with Alexander Stamboliiski and Genadiev, and side by side with the latter was [he,] the hoister and the inspirer of the "peasants' leader" [Stamboliiski].

The outrageous attempt did not succeed, and the hellish plans and hopes of these fellows were crushed. Todorov, who

earlier, as a personal confidant of Stamboliiski [during his regime], was for some time Bulgarian ambassador in Belgrade, left Sofia and later went to Paris, where for a short time he hung around the circles of the "League of Human and Citizens Rights." From France he went to America, where, after a number of years as proprietor of a small confectioner's shop, he departed for hell for eternity. Thus ended the life of this adventurer who did harm to the country in which, pity to say, he was born.

Notwithstanding the fact that the capital and all regions were quiet, as early as the night of April 16 we decided to mobilize 20,000 men from the reserve of the army, just in case. The government feared new seditions and disturbances, new insurrections and terrorism ordered from Moscow. According to the peace treaty [of Neuilly after WWI] Bulgaria was not allowed to mobilize even one soldier without explicit permission from the Allies—the victors. The latter were informed about the mobilization through their diplomatic representatives. The diplomats promised to intercede for us with their governments, in defense of Bulgaria. It was decided that same night of April 16 the foreign minister was to leave for Paris and London, to receive personally a formal agreement from the respective governments.

Only one of the foreign ambassadors was the exception, disagreeing with us and opposing our request. This was Mr. Erskin—the British ambassador in Sofia. He visited me soon after the bombing to request some explanations and at the same time manifested his hostile attitude toward our government. According to this gentleman there was no need to mobilize; this would be met with hostility by our neighbors and by the British government, which also would be against it. According to Erskin the forces, e.g. the army, we had were sufficient, and, after all, we were to attempt to preserve law and order by other means besides the army and the police.

I barely contained my anger and replied quite harshly: "Approved or not approved by your government, we will mobilize; the order has been given. The government will not leave the state defenseless, and I am not inclined to accept the advice of the ambassador, who does not comprehend, or does not wish to comprehend the struggle the Bulgarian government is in the midst of. The government alone knows if the forces at its disposal are sufficient." I concluded my response with a question of my own: "Is Mr. Ambassador aware, that his attitude toward

ABOVE: Sveta Nedelia (Saint Sunday) Cathedral of Sofia. The magnificent building underwent major restoration work by the resilient Bulgarian people, after a bomb exploded there in 1925, killing many top government officials and causing extensive damage. Inset, the interior of Sveta Nedelia Cathedral, demolished by the Communist miscreants. About 100 (some sources say it was closer to 150) innocent civilians, with government officials and some military men, were killed. Around 500 were injured. Miraculously, Czar Boris survived, although he was the special target of the mad bombers. **BELOW:** Sveta Nedelia and the adjoining square shortly after the Communist bombing.

the government might give ground to many, and above all, to me personally, to think that he has compassion for the Communists and is morally encouraging them?"

On the second day of Eastertide—April 20—the National Assembly, in an extraordinary session, were to approve the decree declaring a state of emergency. The chamber, the galleries, the boxes—all were full, packed with members of parliament, citizens and journalists. The parliamentary session opened at 4 p.m. The Council of Ministers entered. Some of the ministers had bandaged heads, others had arms in casts, still others were limping with canes, or were supported by aides, unable to walk on their own.

When we showed up at the entrance to the chamber, I followed by my colleague ministers, the people's representatives and the public stood up and greeted the government enthusiastically. Loud ovations of "Long live Bulgaria! Long live the king! Long live the government!" filled the air. In the following deep silence I delivered a speech to justify the declaration of a state of emergency and to ask the approving vote of the parliament.

After me, Alexander Malinov, the leader of the opposition, took the floor, and in a good speech, statesman-like in form and content, and approved the measures taken by the government. The National Assembly unanimously approved all measures undertaken for the defense of the state.

The Third International's infernal plan had failed, but attempts on the government and the Bulgarian state continued in other forms and with other means. In the front line was again the League for Human and Citizens Rights. The fight was now of international scale, in all of Europe. The Kremlin, the Bolshevik press and their various propaganda centers and bolshevized social organizations abroad, all were mobilized and set in motion with intrigues, slander, denunciations and generally all the means which a criminal conscience devoid of any morals can produce. At the end, the insane lie that the bombing of April 16 was a provocation that the government itself had arranged to have a pretext to destroy its enemies—the Communists—was put in circulation.

But the highest point of the dishonesty and shamelessness were the fundraisings for helping "the victims of the white terror." At one time a deputation of two Englishwomen arrived in Sofia, with the sum of 1,000 pounds sterling, to be distributed to help "the victims of the white terror." The next day they were driven out and forced by the police to leave the country. The real victims of the Red Bolshevik terror were 149 persons killed and approximately 200 persons wounded.

CZAR BORIS III of Bulgaria (1918-43) survived more than one Communist attempt on his life.

What happened to the terrorists? The captured were brought to court, indicted, condemned to death and hanged publicly. Abadjiev and some of his comrades and accomplices succeeded in fleeing to Russia. Welcomed and celebrated as heroes, they were shown from town to town around Russia, but one day they disappeared without a trace. According to traditional Bolshevik practice, all traces of their exploit must be destroyed.

Nothing has afflicted me as deeply as this Bolshevik-Communist crime. Several days after the bombing I tendered my resignation to the head of state. I asked him to relieve me, giving the reason that the fact of my staying as a head of the government was an excuse for these disturbances. King Boris refused to accept my resignation, saying that he would not allow governments to fall for such reasons, e.g. bombings.

After these events there was again a quiet period, but it did not last long. In the ranks of the Communists there was a blowback from this evildoing. Some of them, the more idealistic ones, left the party; others denounced Communism altogether, still others left for Russia.

I lived through this danger, as did my friends, and the Bulgarian parliament, and Bulgaria herself. ✦

This article is taken from the unpublished memoirs of Prof. ***Alexander Tsankov***. Tsankov (1879-1959; also spelt Tsankoff, Zankoff or Zankov), a professor of political economy at the University of Sofia, was a key player in the overthrow in 1923 of the dictatorship of Alexander Stamboliiski. As prime minister of Bulgaria (1923-26), he staunchly opposed the Bolshevik parties. After his government fell, he remained active in politics, leaning toward the National Socialists of Germany. In 1944 he was forced to flee Bulgaria, and died later in Buenos Aires. Translator ***Blago Simeonov*** was born in Bulgaria and migrated to Canada in 1970. He is an in-depth student of real history. As a witness of how political correctness led to loss of liberty in post-war Eastern Europe, he notes the same process is taking place in the West today. Simeonov is the author of several works on the subject.

When Finland Almost Went Fascist

The Finnish Civil War (*Suomen sisällissota*) is the most controversial and emotionally loaded chapter in the history of Finland. About 37,000 people died during the conflict, 75 percent of them being Finnish Communists. The civil war was fought from January 27 to May 15, 1918. The Russian Bolsheviks supported the Reds, while the Whites or fascists received military assistance from Imperial Germany. The fascist movement remained very strong in Finland well into the 1940s, but never quite managed to take full control of the country.

By Marc Roland

After more than 64 years, scholars and students of World War II still debate the turning points on which its fate hinged. But obscured by the unsettled dust of controversy surrounding such monumental confrontations as the battles for Stalingrad or El Alamein is a relatively unknown struggle that lost Leningrad, and consequently, the entire Eastern Front, for Adolf Hitler. This all-but-forgotten historical pivot did not complete its fateful rotation in Russia, however, nor during World War II. The events foreshadowing this crucial moment of truth go back 23 years before, to the frozen plains of Finland.

There, on January 27, 1918, a brief but ferocious civil war flared up to consume the lives of tens of thousands of persons in less than four months. Its fuse had been lit the previous November 14, when liberal Social Democrats joined a Communist-led general strike that paralyzed the nation. They were encouraged by Lenin's recent triumph in Russia, where he urged them to seize power and annex their country to his new "Soviet Federative Socialist Republic."[1]

Maj. Gen. Kurt Martti Wallenius served in the Winter War in 1939 as the commander of the Finnish army in Lapland and successfully defeated the Red Army attacks. His army destroyed 17,000 men in one battle.

Following a standard pattern applied wherever Marxists began to gain the upper hand, they "liberated" all incarcerated criminals as unjustly condemned "political prisoners" and engaged in the mass murder of suspected ideological opponents, from priests, nuns and landowners to shop owners, industrialists and teachers.[2] The bloody disorder unleashed across Finland was led by Ali Aaltonen, a former officer in the dethroned czar's imperial army, now boss of the Red Guard.

Its rank-and-file university students, upper middle-class intellectuals, unemployed factory workers and freed lawbreakers made for poor revolutionary militia, so he endeavored to recruit his fellow Russian soldiers who occupied Finland before World War I. Most of these 42,000 troops ignored Lenin's appeal on behalf of "proletarian solidarity," taking their chances in foreign countries or returning home. Less than 2,000 joined Aaltonen, but, preferring drunkenness and plunder, they failed to instill much discipline in his unruly Red Guard.[3] Only the addition of professional military personnel dispatched from Moscow finally began to form the Marxist mobs into something of a fighting organization.

As the country dissolved into homicidal chaos, patriotic citizens eventually collected what firearms they could find and gathered their courage to form the White Guard. They were no less inexperienced than their riotous opponents until another former Imperial Russian Army officer, Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, was given supreme command by the feeble, conserva-

tive Finnish government, which had come into being with the Romanov dynasty's collapse. By then, Finland's Senate had been chased from the nation's capital, Helsinki, to the lesser west coastal city of Vaasa. By then, most of the south and nearly all the major industrial centers, together with the largest estates and farms, were in Red hands.

On January 31, the Communists celebrated by publicly executing 17 captured White Guard soldiers in cold blood as a warning to villagers at Suinula.[4] At Toijala and Kouvola, 350 more White Guard men were murdered.[5] Thereafter, so-called "flying detachments" roamed battlefields behind the front lines in cavalry death squads of teenage troops, killing real and imagined enemies at will.[6]

White Guardists responded by shooting many Red leaders, and their followers, even after surrendering. The Communists' well-deserved reputation for mass murder had preceded them, prompting their general recognition and execution as violent criminals. Of the nearly 37,000 persons who were to perish in Finland's Civil War, only about 10,000 fell on its battlefields. More Marxists died in prison camps, victims of an influenza epidemic that ravaged the Balkans, Eastern and Northern Europe immediately following World War I.[7]

"At least during the first months of the Finnish Civil War, the Reds committed by far the greater number of outrages against civilians labeled enemies of the people."

At least during the first months of the Finnish Civil War, the Reds committed by far the greater number of outrages against civilians arbitrarily labeled "enemies of the people." While these atrocities prompted a rise in White Guard membership, Mannerheim's first attacks—hardly more than skirmishes—were directed against trains carrying large arms shipments from Russia to Aaltonen's forces, which mushroomed to 90,000 fighting men and women.[8] Through sheer weight of numbers, they pushed the initiative, keeping the White Guard off balance and in retreat. Soon, the irrepressibly victorious Communists could proclaim their establishment of the Finnish Socialist Workers Republic, and all hope for the White Guard seemed virtually lost.

In desperation, representatives from the Vaasa Senate went to Berlin on February 14, 1918, pleading for help.[9] Although in the midst of its own, much larger war with France, Britain and the U.S., Germany immediately dispatched a naval squadron to the Åland Islands, at the strategic entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. From here, German arms and supplies flowed to Gen. Mannerheim, enabling him to win his first victory at Tampere, Finland's most important industrial town in the southwest, on April 6.

Three days earlier, Gen. Gustav Adolf Joachim Ruediger, Graf von der Goltz (1865-1946) seized Hanko with 10,000 troops of his Baltic Sea Division, while another 3,000 men of the elite Brandenstein Detachment took Loviisa in operations aimed at reconquering Helsinki. The capital fell on April 13 after a pair of German Imperial Navy battleships, escorted by a flotilla of support vessels, entered the harbor to blast Red positions. A week later, the Brandensteiners split the eastern and western Red Guard armies at Lahti in two, as von der Goltz's main forces rolled up the enemy at Hyvinkää, Riihimäki and Hämeenlinna.[10] Thanks to Germany's timely intervention, the Finnish Civil War was brought to a speedy close on May 16. Finland would not be absorbed into the Soviet ameba after all, and Communist terrorism had been smashed.

Like most Red Guard leaders, Aaltonen fled to Russia, where he was first lauded as a hero, then executed as a spy during Stalin's paranoid purge trials of the mid-1930s.[11]

The new Helsinki government was a parliamentary democracy with a monarchist majority, and three Social Democrats with overtly leftist agendas. Anxious to prove their magnanimity, the monarchists successfully argued on behalf of lenient sentences or parole for the 70,000 Communists convicted of treason, arson and personal violence. Of the 555 Marxist murderers condemned to death by the courts, 113 were actually executed. In fact, most enemy prisoners were paroled or pardoned before the end of 1918, and 40,000 of them had their civil rights restored.[12] Virtually all these exonerated Reds demonstrated their gratitude to the soft-hearted monarchists by regrouping for the overthrow of parliament and Finland's incorporation by Soviet Russia.

By the mid-1920s, the Social Democratic Party had become an umbrella organization for every leftist shade, from moderate liberals to radical Bolsheviks. Not surprisingly, most White Guard veterans of the bloody civil war believed their sacrifice and victory were being foolishly handed over to Finland's deadly enemies by senile politicians. They argued that, had Aaltonen and his cohorts won instead, the Reds would not have been as generous to their conservative opponents, who were slated, as a matter of Leninist policy, for liquidation.

After the civil war, the 70,000 White Guardists were expected to voluntarily disband. Instead, prompted by concerns over the rapid revival of Marxism, they expanded to 100,000 members by 1920.[13] This powerful influx was in large measure occasioned by news filtering out of the Soviet "workers' paradise." Refugees told of its deepening climate of terror, spreading famine, mass arrests and murder on a colossal scale.

Carl Mannerheim, Adolf Hitler and **Risto Ryti** on June 6, 1942. The Finnish army came to world attention in 1939 in the famous "Winter War," when it faced an invasion by a Soviet army of nearly 1 million men. The invasion followed failed peace talks when Stalin demanded Finland cede key territory, bases and mines. The Finnish defenders fought a heroic struggle for four months and earned a reputation as fearless fighters. Promised Allied aid did not arrive in time to prevent defeat, and a second Soviet offensive forced Finland to sue for peace. Still, as one Soviet general is reported to have put it, "We won nearly enough land to bury our dead."

Just four years after their defeat in 1918, the Reds thoroughly infiltrated and controlled the nation's trade union movement, held 30 of parliament's 200 seats through Social Democratic front groups, and dominated numerous municipalities.[14] Their aim, as before, was to transform Finland into a Soviet state.

To thwart this catastrophe, growing numbers of White Guard members joined the Kokoomus Party, a loosely organized patriotic "coalition" that ran the rightist gamut from moderate conservatives, whose opposition to socialism went no further than the preservation of their wealth, to radical nationalists hungry for another civil war. In a parallel development with Kokoomus, the Akateeminen Karjala-Seura—the Academic Karelian Society—became Finland's largest student organization, dedicated to fostering awareness of the nation's lost territories, such as Karelia, together with their populations of fellow countrymen suffering under Soviet domination. After the success of Mussolini's "March on Rome" in 1922, a few AKS and Kokoomus members began to consider fascism as a possible "third alternative," but were unsure how to properly package it for Finnish acceptance.

In the midst of their uncertainty, Communist youth organizers and their followers wearing red shirts, Soviet-style, flapping over their trousers, staged a deliberately provocative street demonstration in downtown Ostrobothnia, in the municipality of Lapua. They set up a mock Christian altar, then obscenely desecrated crucifixes and images of the Virgin Mary as a prelude to their weekend conference, beginning November 29, 1929.[15] This was too much for local residents, who beat up the Reds and sent them packing. Word of the confrontation spread like wildfire throughout Finland, sparking angry calls for Marxism to be extirpated once and for all.

Growing outbursts of popular rage and deep dissatisfaction with the government's ineptitude convinced Vihtori Kosola and some of his Kokoomus colleagues that the moment had come

to introduce counterrevolutionary change. On December 1, they staged a mass rally, at which Kosola explained that a corrupt democracy was the wrong answer to Soviet subversion: "It is a waste of time to send delegations. It would be better to send riflemen to Helsinki. It may well be that the whole present form of government and the parliamentary system will have to be sacrificed."[16]

He called for criminalization of all Communist organizations, removal of their representatives from government, and a new nationalism rooted in the White Guard's 1918 victory to replace the failed political system. His words were vigorously applauded in this and dozens of similar public gatherings across the country. Over the next three months, Kosola's popular acclaim grew so rapidly he was unanimously chosen on March 15, 1930 to head a newly born political force. He would be responsible to a national coordinating body, the Suomen Lukko, but mostly free to determine its direction.

He designed an inverted-delta emblem with blue border enclosing a white circle around the representation of a man riding a Russian bear on black background, an "L" (for *Lapuan liike*, or "Lapua Movement") at either upper corner. Kosola made his ideological intentions clear, when he inaugurated the slogan, "*Suomi, valveilla!*," "Finland, awake!," after the "*Deutschland, erwache*!" of Adolf Hitler's NSDAP, then still struggling for power in Germany. He likewise emulated the Fuehrer in recruiting stormtroopers from among students at the AKS to protect his meetings from Communist disruptions and to carry the fight to the Red enemy.

Two weeks after Kosola was confirmed as leader, about 70 of his men got their baptism by fire, when they raided the Vaasa offices of one of Finland's biggest Marxist newspapers."

Two weeks after Kosola was confirmed as leader, about 70 of his men got their baptism of fire, when they raided the Vaasa offices of *Tyaen Aaenu*, one of Finland's biggest Marxist newspapers. They smashed its presses beyond repair, and burned the building to the ground. Scrawled on its charred walls were the words, "Others do what they can, we do what we will." *Tyaen Aaenu* editors, in its last issue, had urged readers to kill "the fascist Lapuans" and anyone who supported them. Some measure of the attack's civil reception may be gauged by the more than 1,500 spectators who surrounded the Reds' lawyer, insisting he withdraw legal proceedings against Kosola's men.

They and their growing number of comrades continued to break up Communist organizations through June, when they demanded all Soviet-sponsored periodicals be closed. By then, *Lapuan liike* support had become so broad, government politicians knuckled under to clearly unlawful, but aggressively popular pressure. Kosola explained by paraphrasing a quote from *Mein Kampf*: "In situations where legal authority is unable to save a people from its deadliest enemies, human law cancels out state law."[18]

Even Helsinki's minister of justice had to agree: "The Communists have practiced illegalities under the shelter of the law. Now they are being shown how, through illegality, legality is being reinstated."[19] But shutting down their presses was not enough, and Kosola urged the implementation of his anti-Marxist, anti-capitalist, nationalist program. When ministers of parliament, with its two-thirds liberal-socialist majority, laughed off his demands, he told its president, Lauri Kristian Relander, outright that that if he did not dismiss these time-servers and install a man of the Lapua Movement's choice within 48 hours, the government would be overthrown by force.[20]

Relander did not need two days to consider his options, but voluntarily resigned. Members of the *Suomen Lukko* were expected to install Kosola as the new president, but believed he lacked the moral authority to govern the entire country, because he had only come to national prominence during the previous half-year. They felt a more established figure would find broader, deeper favor with Finns. It was a fateful decision, but Kosola graciously stepped aside for the *Suomen Lukko*'s choice of Pehr Svinhufvud, popularly known as *Ukko-Pekka* ("Old Man Pete"), formerly of the far-right *Suojeluskunta* militia.

Now, as speaker of the House, Svinhufvud was supposed to make a smoother transition from parliamentarian democracy to Finnish fascism. But he was not a *Lapuan liike* member, however much he publicly, even sincerely sympathized with its goals, which he endeavored to pass into law. When he failed, because liberal politicians closed ranks with the Marxists, Lapua Movement gunmen stormed the proceedings to forcibly remove a pair of Bolshevik deputies. Parliament dissolved. It had utterly outlived its right to exist, the passed-over Kosola declared, and organized his own version of Mussolini's March on Rome. In fact, he sought guidance from Alfredo Tamaro, the Italian ambassador to Finland.[21] On August 9, 1930, more than 12,000 Lapua Movement members—a huge number for so small a national population—paraded through the streets of Helsinki, where they received a wildly enthusiastic reception by virtually the entire capital. Kosola's serious intent was not to be missed, however: at least a quarter of his marchers were armed.[22]

But the demonstration was more like a processional triumph than a revolution. Instead of opposing them as the activists

neared the House of Parliament, they were welcomed by all its conservative or far-right representatives, including President Svinhufvud, and even the otherwise aloof Marshal Mannerheim, who later commended the "selfless, patriotic endeavors, which have been launched into public life through the influence of the Lapua Movement."[23]

They unanimously assured the marchers that all their requirements for a Red-free Finland would be followed to the letter, a pledge coordinators of the *Suomen Lukko* accepted at face value, and recalled the demonstration without further incident.

During November, the Kokoomus Party won a landslide victory, jumping from 28 to 42 seats in the parliamentary elections, thereafter passing the so-called "Lapua Laws," which reduced Communism to a feeble phenomenon.

No sooner had this legislation been enacted, than Svinhufvud began making noises about "the restoration of democracy," wherein "only respectable Social Democrats would be allowed to once again participate in the affairs of the nation."[2]

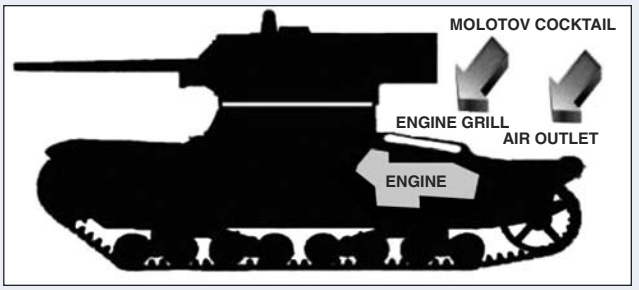
Writing for the Lapua Movement's national journal, *Aktivisti*, Kosola wondered if the president has been bribed or somehow coerced by Moscow agents, who, in fact, were notorious for corrupting parliamentarians of all political persuasions. British historian A.F. Upton castigated *Aktivisti* for adopting "a fully fledged program of anti-Semitism, particularly absurd in Finland, where Jews are numbered in the hundreds and are an utterly insignificant group." But Kosola pointed out in his article that most of the convictions for bribery of state officials had been Soviet Jews, while many if not most Communist organizers bore Jewish names, some of the most prominent of which he listed.[25]

These disclosures had no effect on the growing tendency of the Svinhufvud regime to liberalize parliament. Particularly distressing was his appointment of a flaming liberal, Ernst von Born, as minister of the interior. But Kosola found an important ally in the Lapua Movement's new secretary, Maj. Gen. Kurt Martti Wallenius, a famous hero of the civil war. Both agreed that the Soviet-infected government must be overthrown, with or without the knowledge or even support of the *Suomen Lukko*. They planned at last to carry through this time a real *coup d'etat* in early 1932 by attacking a gathering of Social Democrats scheduled to take place at Mäntsälä, a small country town strategically close to Helsinki. It depended on participation of the AKS, with political support from the Kokoomus Party, and at least non-interference from the regular army, where respect for the Lapua Movement was high among officers and enlisted men.

The die was cast when Kosola and Wallenius ordered von Born to cancel the Social Democrat event. As anticipated, he refused and, on the evening of February 27, dispatched police to protect the leftists. Their meeting place was surrounded by about 400 AKS activists, who dispersed both Social Democrats and police with pistol fire, then took over the whole town. Wallenius arrived with another 200 armed men, as volunteers from additional AKS units made their way to Mäntsälä.

"Marxism must be put down," he stated in his public proclamation, "or else we shall first destroy the government and its representatives who are protecting it. The government can send its police to suppress us, but we shall meet them with arms in hand, ready for victory or death." Too late to back out, *Suomen Lukko* coordinators allowed Kosola to send the government his ultimatum: "Step aside or be pushed aside."[26]

By the 29th, approximately 6,000 AKS volunteers had assembled in Mäntsälä. Elsewhere, they seized an important communication center at Jyvaeskylae, and set themselves up as the controlling authorities in a few other towns, but most people held back from joining the uprising for fear of repercussions from the government. Members of the predominantly conservative Kokoomus Party, upon whom the Lapua Movement leaders



The Finnish Molotov Cocktail: The Great Tank Destroyer

In reading establishment historical sources, one should beware: It may contain disinformation, for example regarding areas the Soviets "liberated." The elite have always had their way, employing propagandists and writers to invent "court" history. They are often rather clever, and one can miss the lies if one does not have enough background information. For example, when Finland was attacked by Communist Russia, weapons were scarce. Some inventive Finn came up with the "Molotov cocktail," a bottle containing highly flammable liquid that destroyed tanks. Now the Reds are claiming it was their invention all along. Controlled historians place the creation in the Spanish civil war. But the term was coined by Finns. An old Finnish saying, "*Se puu kaatuu, joka juurensa unohtaa*," means that "the tree that forgets its roots will fall." If the Finns, or any other nation forget their true history, that is what will happen.

had counted for political support, were taken by complete surprise and unnerved.

Only two Kokoomus representatives dared to stand up for the insurgency, thereby encouraging the rest of Parliament to order the arrest of all rebels and call out the regular army. Chief of Defense Aarne Sihvo made certain that his men, despite their well-known Lapua Movement sympathies, would implicitly follow his orders to fire on Kosola and company if called upon to do so.

To avoid bloodshed, President Svinhufvud initiated negotiations with the activists on March 1, offering them the chance to form a new government on the sole condition that Carl Mannerheim be installed as national leader. Wallenius readily agreed, but the Marshal, while he approved of a Lapua Movement regime, declined to be its figurehead. With his refusal, Svinhufvud determined to suppress the rebellion by assuming personal command of the AKS. He ordered its troops to return home under a general amnesty. Their withdrawal and the army's unbroken opposition caused the insurrection to collapse.

Kosola, Wallenius and 50 other Lapua Movement leaders were arrested on charges of high treason, and served varying prison sentences of no more than three years. Peripheral roles in the *Mäntsälän kapina* (Mäntsälän Rebellion) played by President Svinhufvud and Marshal Mannerheim made heavier punishments politically impossible.

Due to its immense popularity, the Lapua Movement was allowed to reconstitute itself on June 5, 1932 as the *Isaenmaallinen Kansanliike*, or "Patriotic National Movement," but only on the condition that its leaders henceforward foreswear any forms of political violence. They ran in elections, did well occasionally (it won 14 seats in Parliament during 1933), but never good enough to achieve power, and gradually diminished over time.

The IKL suffered a severe loss in manpower after most members volunteered for the armed forces when Finland joined Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. He had specified from before the beginning of that campaign that his strategy for victory depended on three major goals in order of attainment: Leningrad, the Don River Basin, and Moscow.[27] The first of these was vital for its vast industrial, naval and political importance.

By August, Leningrad was almost completely surrounded by German and Finnish forces. Just as they were about to complete their death-dealing stranglehold on the city, Mannerheim halted several miles from the old Soviet-Finnish border on the Karelian Isthmus, northeast of the city. For him and his political colleagues, war on the Eastern Front was solely an opportunity for regaining ground taken by first czarist, then Soviet Russia. Destroying the USSR was never part of their agenda, nor was helping Hitler—save only insofar as such assistance directly benefited themselves. Their myopic nationalism blinded them to the reality of this "Continuation War," as they referred to it, imperiling all their gains, with far worse consequences, if they refrained from full cooperation. They failed to understand that Germany's defeat would be synonymous with Finnish disaster.

The Germans, already past the limits of their resources, implored Mannerheim to renew his advance just at the moment encirclement was almost complete.

As a consequence of his refusal, Red Army Front Commander Markian Popov was able to release his reserves previously facing the Finns for deployment against the Germans, who could not take Leningrad alone.[28] For the next three years, the city dragged critical Wehrmacht forces from the fighting before Moscow and at Stalingrad, leading ultimately to the Axis defeat. Neither would Finland escape the results of that collapse, suffering the loss of all those territories Mannerheim briefly occupied, but failed to secure by refusing to go farther, at the cost of 97,000 fatalities.[29]

"For the next three years, the city dragged critical Wehrmacht forces from the fighting before Moscow and at Stalingrad, leading ultimately to the Axis defeat."

Kosola, Wallenius and all the other ex-leaders of the defunct Lapua Movement understood the terrible implications of Mannerheim's narrow-minded chauvinism, and repeatedly urged him to close the northern gap at Leningrad while there was still time. By then, however, their moment on the stage of history had passed, and they were ignored. But more than strategic understanding was at issue.

While Mannerheim and his colleagues belonged to an outdated mindset, unable to see beyond the borders of their own national interests, the men of the Lapua Movement understood that their country stood or fell with European civilization. In his postwar book *Men From the Sea*, Wallenius recalled how he would have closed the crucial northern gap at Leningrad to complete its encirclement and conquest, had he been in command that day.[30]

According to Upton, "Finland was one of the European countries where fascism came very close to a successful seizure of power in the early 1930s."[31] The consequences of its failure unraveled 10 years later on the Eastern Front, where the Finns once held the balance between victory or defeat. ✦

FOOTNOTES:

1. The Soviet Union's original name. (Upton, Anthony F., *The Finnish Revolution 1917–1918*, University of Minnesota Press, 1981.)
2. Communist murders in Russia had already passed the one-million mark by the mid-1920s. Krassnoff, P.N., *From Double Eagle to Red Flag*, vol. 1, NY, Kessinger Publishing, 2005.
3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish_civil_war
4. Alapuro, Risto (1988), *State and Revolution in Finland*, University of California Press, 1988.
5. Jutikkala, Eino, and Kauko Pirinen, *A History of Finland*, Revised edition, NY, Dorset Press, 2003.
6. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish_civil_war
7. Killham, Edward L., *The Nordic Way: A Path to Baltic Equilibrium*, NY, Howells House, 1993.
8. Jutikkala, op. cit.
9. Ibid.
10. This was only the first time Germany saved the Finns. Their decisive success at Ihantala on July 12, 1944 would not have been possible without German assistance. Upton, Anthony F., *The Finnish Revolution 1917–1918*, University of Minnesota Press, 1981.
11. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish_civil_war
12. Rintala, M., *Three Generations: The Extreme Right Wing in Finnish Politics*, Bloomington, IN, 1962.
13. Ibid.
14. Jutikkala, op. cit.
15. Alapuro, Risto (1988), *State and Revolution in Finland*, University of California Press, 1988.
16. Karvonen, Lauri, *From white to blue-and-black: Finnish fascism in the inter-war era*, NY, Finnish Society of Sciences and Letters, 1988.
17. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lapua_Movement
18. A common expression of the time was, "*Heil Hitler, meil Kosola*," slang for "They've got Hitler, we've got Kosola."
http://knowledgerush.com/kr/encyclopedia/Lapua_Movement/
19. http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/330418/Lapua-Movement
20. Karvonen, Lauri, *From White to Blue-and-Black: Finnish Fascism in the Inter-war Era*, NY, Finnish Society of Sciences and Letters, 1988.
21. Alapuro, Risto (1988), *State and Revolution in Finland*, University of California Press, 1988.
22. http://www.economicexpert.com/a/Lapua:Movement.htm
23. Upton, A.F., "Finland" in *Fascism in Europe*, ed., S.J. Woolf, London, Merthuen, 1981.
24. http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/330418/Lapua-Movement
25. Upton, A.F., "Finland" in *Fascism in Europe*, ed., S.J. Woolf, London, Merthuen, 1981.
26. Jutikkala, Eino & Kauko Pirinen (2003), *A History of Finland*, Revised edition, NY, Dorset Press,1989.
27. Carell, Paul, *Scorched Earth: The Russian-German War 1943-1944*, NY, Schiffer Publishing, 1966.
28. Mannerheim halted Finnish forces 33 to 35 kilometers from the center of Leningrad.Glantz, David, *The Siege of Leningrad 1941–44: 900 Days of Terror*, WI, Zenith Press, 2001.
29. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II_casualties
30. One of Finland's ablest commanders, Wallenius was dishonorably discharged in early March 1940 and not allowed to volunteer for duty during World War II. (Wallenius, Kurt Martti, *Men From the Sea,* English translation of *Miesten meri,* Oxford University Press, 1955.)
31. Upton, A.F., "Finland" in *Fascism in Europe*, ed., S.J. Woolf, London, Merthuen, 1981.

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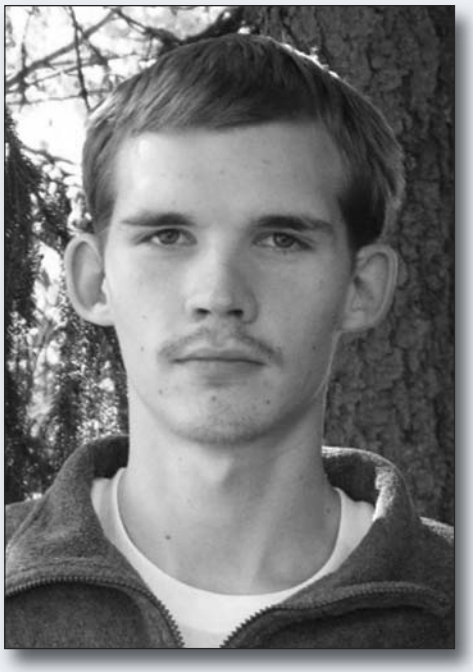


Young Finnish Activist Deported from America

Below is Henrik Holappa's own story of his deportation by a Muslim-American official, Kalias Muhammad, of the Pittsburgh branch of the Department of Homeland Security.

By Henrik Holappa

For 87 days, almost three months, I found myself incarcerated in the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, New York, in one of the notorious Security Housing Units (SHUs). The SHUs were built to house the prison's most dangerous inmates. Because I, although non-violent, was classified as "high security," as a thought criminal, I was placed in the SHU immediately on arrival at the prison, 140 miles from my new home near Pittsburgh.

The SHU is intensively guarded, and physical contact with the other inmates is minimized. The only way to have any contact with them is via indoor recreation, when inmates can be out of their cells for 30 minutes every day.

I never had any trouble with fellow inmates during my three months in the Batavia Facility. The other in-

See HE DARED, page 32

He Dared to Defend the Honor of Finnish Women

Continued from page 31

mates that were housed in the SHU were mostly non-whites, and that describes quite well the prison composition in much of America. Most of the over 2 million American prison inmates are non-whites, and it is normal that in the prisons different races and nationalities form gangs and set up their own "turf" areas inside the prison.

I was in fact the only white man in the SHU unit. I was treated by the guards much like any other inmate, sometimes more harshly. But I am what I am (pro-white), and I represent my views honestly. I did not whine, and I did not demand any special treatment. I did my time like everyone else, and I continued my voyage through life.

At the end of April I withdrew my application for political asylum. My tourist visa waiver had expired in October. My decision came after the top Finnish prosecutor, Mika Illman, decided not to press charges against me in the so-called "aggravated defamation" case he was planning, which was reported on by the local newspaper in Oulu, Finland, called *Kaleva,* by the woman journalist Elina Ursin on Jan. 17, 2007. A police investigation confirmed that I had had nothing to do with any crime.

In spite of this, because of my decision to withdraw my asylum petition, the warrant for my deportation by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), signed by the special agent in charge, Kalias Muhammad, a Muslim, came into force. From this very moment a period of my not knowing anything started, because DHS refused to give me any information about my deportation—claiming it was a matter of "national security." My lawyer only obtained the information that my deportation would happen "within two weeks." According to DHS my deportation would not be any different from the way those "suspects" held at Guantanamo are deported back to their countries.

On the morning of June 3, about 4 local time, an SHU officer turned the lights on in my cell and yelled at me: "Pack up your stuff! You're being removed!" I had about two hours to clear out my cell and get ready to be sent away. After that I was taken out of my cell and brought into a processing room, where I had a chance to change my clothes from the orange prison jumpsuit to my civilian clothes.

After that it was just a matter of waiting. While I was in the concrete cell, waiting for my removal, the facility director came to talk to me. He asked if I knew why I was placed in the SHU. We had a short conversation. His last words to me were, "You are a very controversial person for some people—but not for me," and then he left. I wondered how many white men, like the three who arrested me in March, agree with my views but have to obey orders.

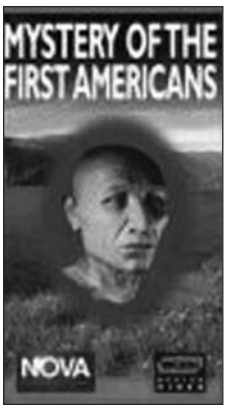
Three "anti-terrorist" agents then brought me to the Buffalo International Airport, while I was handcuffed the whole time. From Buffalo I was flown, with these three gentlemen, to JFK International Airport in New York City. At JFK two other security agents from DHS were waiting for me, including special-agent-in-charge Muhammad, who had ordered my deportation. I had to wait another five hours after that for my flight back to Helsinki, Finland, and I was guarded all the time by those five federal agents.

Finally the flight arrived, and I was escorted to the plane. Three security agents flew with me to Finland, because, according to them, it was a "necessary security measure," and the Obama administration had a "special interest" in me. After eight hours in the air I was back at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport, from which I had left in July 2008 to seek freedom in America. Several Finnish police officers and officers from the border patrol were waiting for me. They only checked my passport and other ID. After their routine I was free to leave. Helsinki being rainy and the temperature close to the freezing point, it felt quite refreshing to be back home when compared to the regimentation and rules of the SHU.

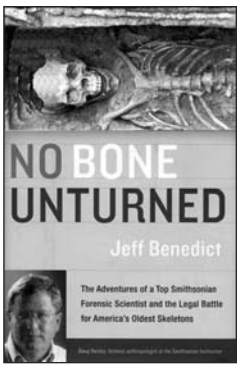
Three months in an absolute news silence and in isolation from other living creatures did end, as it turned out, quite well. During the three months the activists of the Finnish Resistance Movement became stronger, and I became tougher. My arrest did not lead to the failure or collapse of our movement, which was the delusional hope of the anti-nationalists in Finland. On the contrary, our young movement has grown up rapidly, and it is leaving the trenches, ready for battle. This movement is indeed moving, and it has decided to face whatever stands in its path—and, whatever the movement encounters, it will survive. ✦

Henrik Holappa is a Finn, born 1985, who at age 14 read about a horrific gang rape of a Finnish woman in his northern city by a gang of non-white immigrants. He began writing in protest to his newspaper, posting articles online. He was threatened in May 2008 with 4.5 years in prison. Holappa, rather than surrender, flew to America. He continued posting about immigrant violence and, in October 2008, applied for political asylum in the United States. The Department of Homeland Security reacted by arresting him on March 9, 2009, on a specious claim of visa violation. As a result of a massive online campaign, the Finnish government dropped all threatened indictments against Holappa, and he was deported. The Finnish Resistance Movement can be reached at www.patriootti.com.

The Censored History of Ancient America Revealed

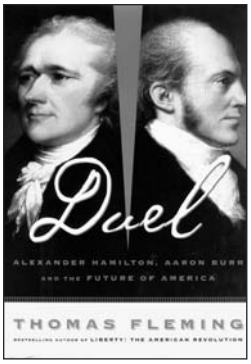


VIDEO: The Mystery of the First American: The Saga of the Kennewick Man. Just who made it to America first? The answer may surprise you. This video explores the discovery of the 9,000- year-old Kennewick Man skeleton and the implications of this find on the accepted theories of the populating of the Americas. The skeleton, you see, is that of a male of an ancient Caucasoid race. Also details American Indian and Establishment efforts—with the help of Bill Clinton—to bury the find under tons of rubble—to hide the truth about the first Americans. #243, VHS, 100 minutes, ***$21***.


NO BONE UNTURNED
Jeff Benedict
The Adventures of a Top Smithsonian Forensic Scientist and the Legal Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons

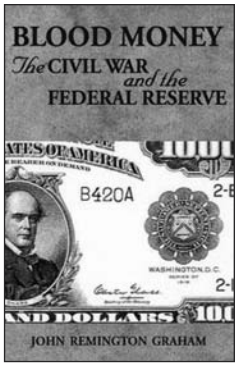
BOOK: No Bone Unturned: The Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons. Journalist Jeff Benedict takes us inside the world of forensic science as seen through the eyes of a leading specialist, Doug Owsley. Just days before Owsley was to begin studying the Kennewick skeleton, federal authorities seized it and announced it would be handed over to the Indian tribes who claimed it as their own—even though it was Caucasoid and certainly not a member of any existing tribe of American Indians known. For six years Owsley fought to study the skeleton and eventually won. Softcover, 304 pages, 387S, ***$19***.

Great Revisionists Look at American History . . .

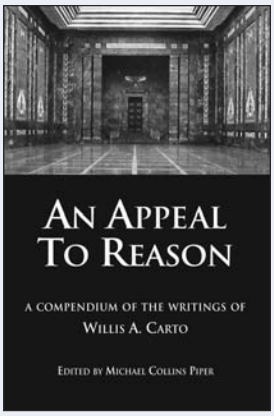


Duel: Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr and the Future of America. By Thomas Fleming. The author is one the best American writers and historians today. He brings an absorbing and tragic conflict to life by giving us a new understanding about its underlying causes. He brings new insights into the event of 1804 when two men destroyed one another. #296, hardback, 443 pages, ***$26***.

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Federal Reserve. By John Graham. A scholarly examination of an oft-neglected aspect of America's fratricidal civil war—how the great international banking houses of the world augmented the antagonisms between North and South to ensure a peace agreement could never be reached. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, ***$15.***

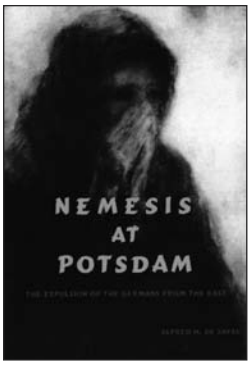


An Appeal to Reason: A Compendium of the Writings of Willis Carto

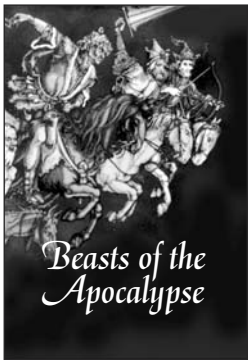


For over 50 years, TBR publisher Willis A. Carto has been at the center of the American nationalist movement, responsible for the publication of thousands of books, newspapers, magazines, monographs and other literature that has reached millions of readers in the U.S. and around the globe. Through weekly publications such as *The Spotlight* and such widely-read journals as THE BARNES REVIEW, Carto has been responsible for maintaining traditional American populism and nationalism as a thriving force in the political debate over the conduct of U.S. (and international) affairs. Edited by Michael Collins Piper. Softcover, 284 pages, #511, $25.

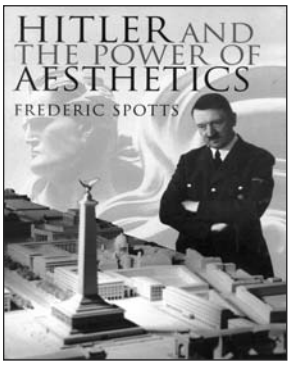
The Hidden History of WWII



Nemesis at Potsdam. By Alfred de Zayas. The author gives an account of the horrifying expulsion of 15 million German-speaking men, women and children from East Central Europe in the months after the end of WWII. Millions died during that expulsion. The story of that atrocity is now virtually unknown in the English-speaking world. Over 70 photos and maps. #116, softcover, 352 pages, ***$30***.



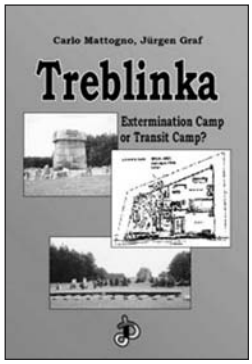
Beasts of the Apocalypse. By Olivia M. O'Grady—First published in 1959, it is now being offered again after disappearing from bookshelves for years. Like an octopus, the socialist tentacles are far reaching and wide, all grabbing out for world government. The author puts the whole conspiracy into perspective and does so without apologies. She hoped that patriots would help to expose this un-Christian and un-American cabal that poisons all. #280, hardback, 470 pages, ***$27***.

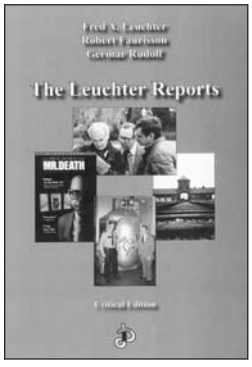


Hitler & the Power of Aesthetics. Frederic Spotts portrays the National Socialist revolution as more cultural than political. He shows that Hitler viewed himself first as an artist. Hundreds of photographs including Hitler's "doodles." Details Hitler's involvement in music, architectural projects, sculpture, literature, scientific advances, aeronautics design, chemistry and more. Softcover, #377S, 456 pages, ***$22***.

Thinkers of the Right: Challenging Materialism. The "non-conformist" authors discussed within this rare volume include Spengler, Nietzsche, D.H. Lawrence, D'Annunzio, Marinetti, Hamsun, Ezra Pound (pictured), Wyndham Lewis, Roy Campbell, Stephenson, Fairburn, Mishima and Evola. By K.R. Bolton. Softcover, 192 pages, #391, ***$25***.

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Juergen Graf & Carlo Mattogno. The official portrait of Treblinka is subjected to a thorough critique regarding its genesis, inner logic, and technical feasibility. The result of this analysis shakes the foundations of the "official" Treblinka story. Softcover, 365 pages, #389, ***$25***.





The Leuchter Reports: The Gas Chamber Studies That Changed History. The Holocaust is often characterized as the greatest crime in the history of mankind. Yet for 44 years after World War II not a single forensic investigation into this alleged "crime against humanity" was ever undertaken. This changed in 1988 when Fred A. Leuchter, the world's foremost expert on execution technologies, was asked to investigate the "gassing" facilities of Adolf Hitler. Leuchter changed the course of history when he concluded in his report: "There were no execution gas chambers at any of these locations." Softcover, 227 pages, #431, ***$22***.

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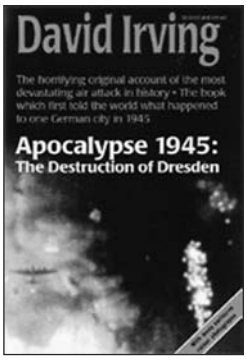
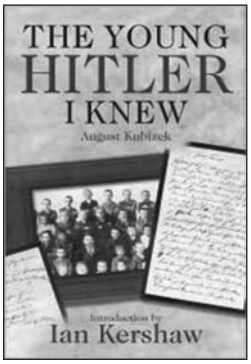

David Irving
The horrifying original account of the most devastating air attack in history • The book which first told the world what happened to one German city in 1945
Apocalypse 1945:
The Destruction of Dresden

Apocalypse 1945: The Destruction of Dresden. By David Irving. A revised version of the 1995 classic, now in hardcover, has just been published. With many photos to back up the underlying message of terror and destruction, it is Irving at his best. The destruction of the city of Dresden—and other German civilian centers—has entered into the "book of inhumanity" as one of its very worst chapters. Hardcover 320 pages, #480, ***$50***.



The Young Hitler I Knew. This book corrects many silly changes made to earlier editions of the book for reasons of political correctness. It also includes important sections which were excised from the original English translation. Kubizek met Adolf Hitler in 1904 while they were both competing for standing room at the opera. Over the next four years they became close friends. The two young men became confidants. In 1908 Kubizek moved to Vienna and shared a room with Hitler. This is the extraordinary friendship, and gives fascinating insight into Hitler's character during these formative years. Hardback, 298 pages, #513, ***$25***.

British Volunteers of the Waffen-SS, 1943-1945. The story of the British volunteers of the Waffen-SS has long been treated with scorn and derision by the establishment media. After all there weren't many of them and their small unit, the British Free Corps, was somewhat comic-opera in nature. This work succeeds in changing that perception. The hard core nucleus of the BFC consisted of serious, committed individuals who deeply believed in stopping Bolshevism and stayed on until the end. Therefore they deserve to be treated with respect; they were a part, however small, of the vast Pan-European Army that was the Waffen-SS—and no one can take that away from them. Softcover, 132 pages, 40 photos and illustrations. #519, ***$22***.

HITLER'S PRIESTESS?

Gold in the Furnace. A vivid and moving account of life in occupied Germany after World War II. Savitri Devi is scathing in her description of Allied brutality and hypocrisy: millions of innocent German civilians murdered from Allied firebombings and millions more driven from their ancestral homelands by Soviets, Czechs and Poles. More than 1 million POWs—many of them non-combatants—perished from purposeful starvation and exposure. Softcover, 292 pages, #430, ***$45***.

Defiance by Savitri Devi. This is Devi's vivid and impassioned memoir; it details her arrest, trial and imprisonment for distributing National Socialist literature in occupied Germany in 1948 condemning Allied brutality and urging Germans to resist the occupation. Softcover, 399 pages, #512, ***$30***.

Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933. By Udo Walendy. Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated, so the Zionists made a trade deal with Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. Then, the call by international Jewry to boycott German products left the German people in economic dire straits, causing anti-Semitism. Magazine format, #65, softcover, 40 pages, ***$7.50***.

VIDEO: Firestorm Over Dresden. Here is an accurate video account of the firebombing of Dresden from eyewitnesses who somehow escaped the most dastardly and deadly attack on a civilian population ever perpetrated. Historian David Irving combines these interviews with archival pre-war film footage and information from Winston Churchill's private diaries to help explain the inhuman firebombing of German civilian centers. DVD only, #90D, 77 min., ***$30***.

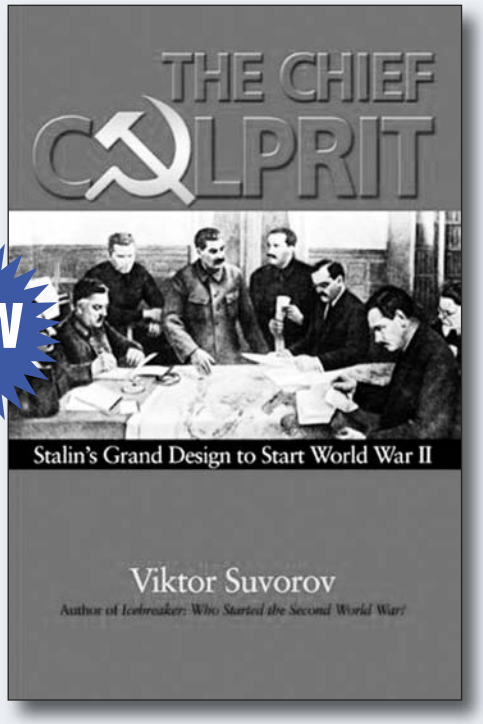
Stalin's Grand Design to Start a World War

Russian Revisionist exposes Stalin's role as 'chief culprit' in instigating WWII

By John Tiffany

Unlike Adolf Hitler, Josef Stalin wanted to take over the world, including the U.S.A., and he nearly succeeded, but Hitler prevented the takeover. That is the key lesson of *Chief Culprit: Stalin's Grand Design to Start World War II*, the new book from Viktor Suvorov. Due to the nature of Communism, the Soviet Union could only go either of two ways: take more and more territory until it had the entire globe, or stagnate and eventually die.

Some have questioned Suvorov's thesis, first expressed in a prior book, *Icebreaker*. In *Chief Culprit*, he establishes his case with overwhelming evidence. The details of the various military forces deployed by the various nations, especially the USSR and Germany, and the amounts and types of their equipment such as tanks and planes is presented in a manner that will interest even the "average Joe" who does not know much about these matters. Suvorov clearly shows that Stalin in early June 1941 felt he had nothing to fear from Hitler.


THE CHIEF CULPRIT
Stalin's Grand Design to Start World War II
Viktor Suvorov
Author of Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War?

Stalin was set to launch a sneak attack on Germany, and then to sweep through Western Europe, posing as the great liberator. His forces utterly dwarfed those of Germany, and his tanks, planes and other materiel were far superior in both quality and quantity—despite what the court historians have told us before. He deployed his troops in salients of territory jutting deep into German territory. Everything was in position for stabbing Germany in the back, for the USSR was "neutral" at the time, and even had a treaty with Germany.

Stalin calculated there was no way Hitler would attack to the east, because he had his hands full in the west and could never hope to win a two-front war. The one thing Stalin was in no position to do was to fight a defensive war. His whole setup was strictly for offense.

Everything was mobilized; an attack on Germany was unavoidable. But somehow Hitler got wind of Stalin's plans. Although it meant sacrificing his beloved Germany, he decided to launch a surprise, preemptive strike—and just in the nick of time, as it turned out. He succeeded in wiping out much of the USSR's air force on the ground, and killing or capturing vast numbers of Soviet soldiers.

Says Suvorov, to understand it, we have to look at the USSR not as a conventional country, to be studied using the regular historian's tools, but as a criminal conglomerate, to be investigated using the methods of the criminologist. The Soviet leaders committed millions of acts of atrocity against their own people and against neighboring nations.

For anyone interested in World War II, this book is a necessary addition to one's library. And if you were only mildly interested in the history of the war before, when you read this book you will find yourself more interested than you thought.

Stalin was a master card player. When an amateur (such as France and Britain) plays with a cardsharp, he always makes one mistake: picking up his cards. Thus when France and Britain sat down in Moscow to talk with the Reds, World War II was as good as on, though neither they nor Hitler knew it. But Stalin knew. Hitler fell right into Stalin's trap. (108)

There are many surprises awaiting the reader of *Chief Culprit*. For example, who would have dreamed it, but it was Stalin who built up the German war machine. We won't spoil all of those surprises here. ✦

Chief Culprit, hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$39* minus 10% for TBR subscribers is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best S&H rates to your nation. To charge to Visa or MasterCard, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077. See more books at www.barnesreview.com.

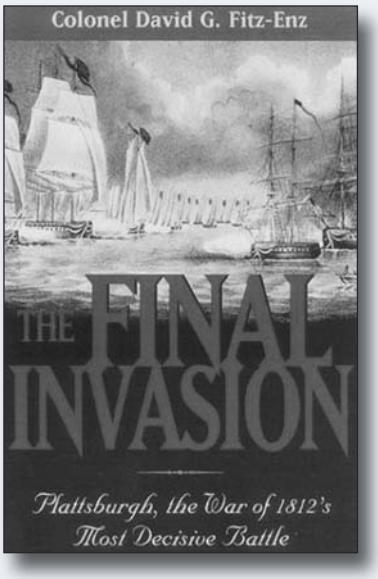
THE FINAL INVASION

Plattsburgh: The War of 1812's Most Decisive Battle

By David G. Fitz-Enz

A major event in both America's history and the European wars of the 19th century, the War of 1812's Battle of Plattsburgh saw the largest invasion ever of a foreign military into the United States, as the British army and navy, fresh from victories against Napoleon, attempted to conquer Lake Champlain and its shores. Their plan was to seize control of key waterways and port cities, a move that would cripple America's defenses and economy. Outnumbered and outgunned, the U.S. land and sea forces fought the British ships and troops to a standstill, allowing the leader of the American fleet, Lt. Thomas Macdonough, to carry out a brilliant maneuver which ensured an American victory.

Author Col. David G. Fitz-Enz—a regular U. S. Army officer for 30 years and the man who helped set up and maintain the White House-Moscow "hot line"—researched and produced a companion PBS documentary that examined the leaders on both sides of the conflict and their actions during the battle. His research brought to light numerous documents, including diaries and secret orders, that reveal new insights into the battle. His descriptions of the confrontation in the pages of *The Final Invasion* bring to vivid life the cannon blasts that tore through ships and their crews and the rush of infantry storming the fortifications around the city. Endorsed by the U. S. Army War College, *The Final Invasion* is a thrilling look at a pivotal moment in American and world history.



Praise for the Book . . .

"[*The Final Invasion*] is a carefully researched military history book that will rock you back on your heels and make you edit some of your assertions about past invasions of the United States." —*Tulsa World*

"*The Final Invasion* is a splendid account of one of the pivotal battles in American history. The books is thoroughly researched and beautifully told. Author Colonel Fitz-Enz relates, in exciting prose, this effort on the part of the British to recapture their priceless North American colonies lost in the Revolutionary War. The story of the battle between the English and American fleets on Lake Champlain in 1814 is a breathtaking blow-by-blow account, bringing out the horror of ship-to-ship encounters in that day." —Vice Adm. James F. Calvert, USN (ret.)

The Final Invasion—Plattsburgh: The War of 1812's Most Decisive Battle. Softcover, 304 pages, maps, #522, ***$17*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Leonardo da Vinci

The Marvelous Works of Nature & Man

By Martin Kemp. Take a mesmerizing journey through the whole span of the amazing and mysterious life of Leonardo da Vinci. The author gives a full account of Leonardo's artistic, scientific and technological achievements. Generously illustrated with 16 color plates and much more. Paperback, 432 pages, #491, *$28.*

MARCH OF THE TITANS

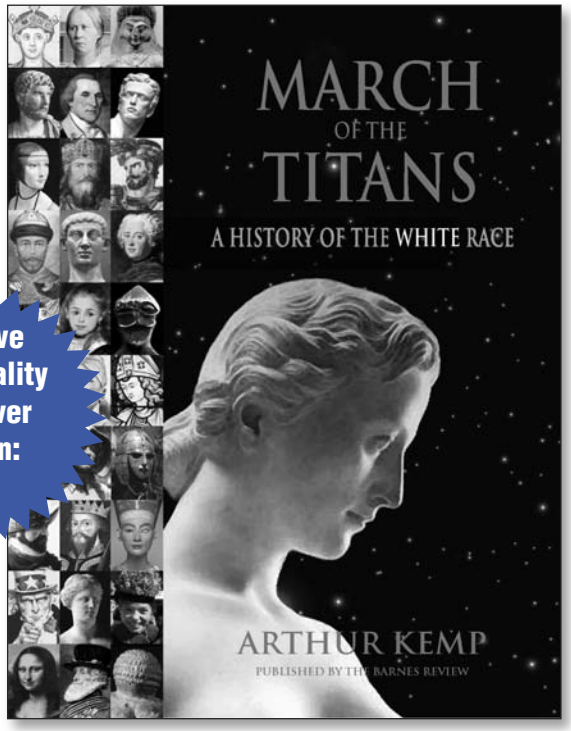
A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE

Go to any public library. You'll find books on the Mixtecs, Aztecs and Zapotecs; Japanese, Siamese and Chinese; Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians; American aboriginals and Australian aborigines. In fact, you'll find entire volumes dedicated to every culture and race that has ever appeared on planet Earth … except one: the white race.

Have you ever seen one history volume whose contents is dedicated solely to the history of whites?

That's because there isn't one unless, of course, you are talking about TBR's *March of the Titans*, written by Rhodesian author Arthur Kemp.

Massive high-quality softcover edition: $42



Starting with a politically incorrect discussion of race, ethnicity and culture, Kemp proceeds to cover every conceivable aspect of white culture. The book is the result of more than a decade of research and editing. Fully 70 chapters, 14 eye-opening appendices and a complete index detail thousands of facts and dates of importance to the history of white culture from CroMagnon man to the attempted destruction of the white race in modern times. That's 35,000 years of verifiable history packed into one massive but highly readable 600-page volume. More than 700 pieces of art in black and white accentuate the detailed text and four pages of color photographs grace the center of the book.

Kemp has also included a poignant—and frightening—photo essay: "The Destruction of Detroit."

From the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages to old European civilizations and migrations, to whites in the Near East, Kemp has it all. Eye-opening chapters also cover: Greece, Rome & the rise and fall of civilizations; the Kelts, Nordics & Teutons; Byzantium; the white Africans; and other Caucasian cultures across the globe.

Kemp also includes an analysis of what he sees as the future of the white race.

This is but a mere sampling of this well-written and beautifully presented volume—loaded with hundreds of informational "sidebars" and photos. This book would make a great gift for anyone who wants to see an honest and true history of the white race.

March of the Titans: A History of the White Race ($42, oversized softcover, laminated full-color cover, signature sewn, parchment endpapers, 600 pages, includes four color plates, individually shrink-wrapped, #464). Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send request to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge a copy of this must-read book to Visa or MC today.

BEST PRICE: Get a case of 12 books for just $315—$25 per book—that 40% off! (Price includes $15 domestic S&H per case.)

Partial Table of Contents!

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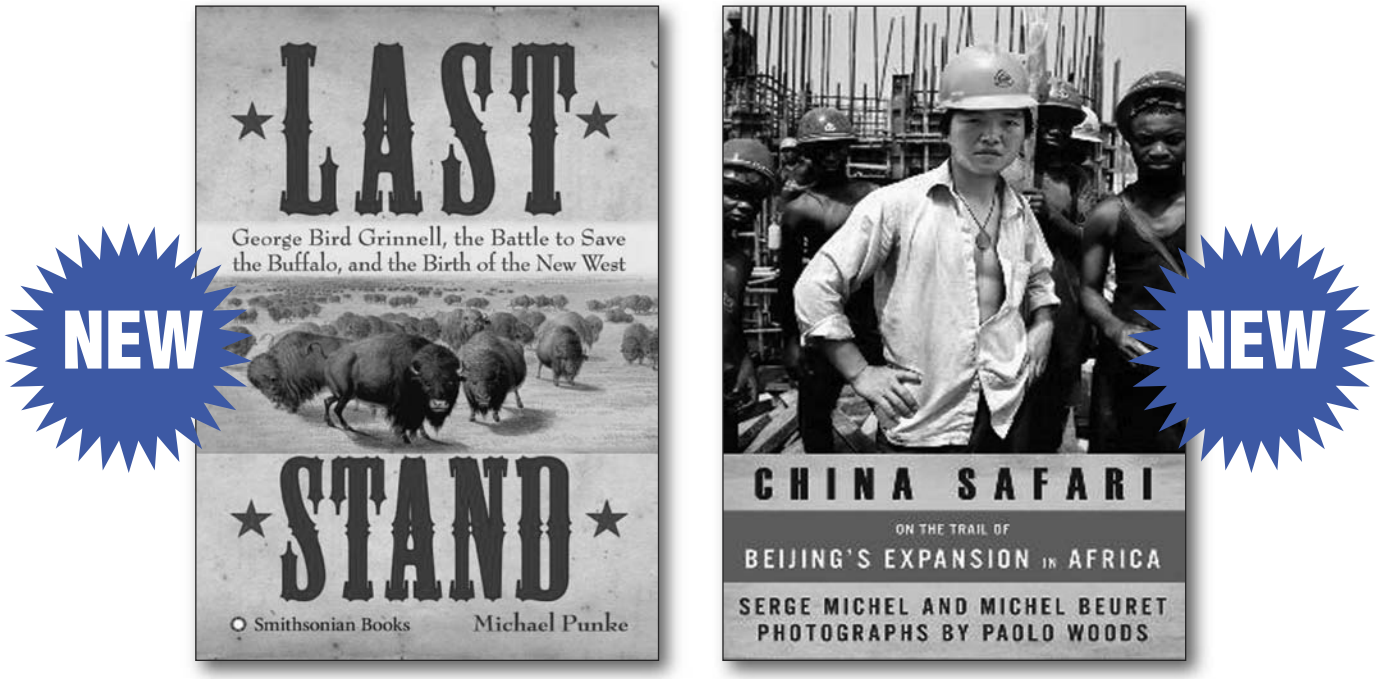
- Byzantium, The Crusades
- Spain and Portugal
- The Moors Invade Europe
- Scandinavia, France
- The Vikings
- Napoleon Bonaparte
- England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland
- The Netherlands
- Belgium & Luxembourg
- Bulgars, Avars, Magyars
- Another Race War: The Khazars
- Genghis Khan
- The Baltic States, Switzerland
- Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia
- The Ottoman Holocaust
- Romania & Bulgaria
- Albania & Greece
- Italy's Resurrection
- The Rise of Germany
- Austria & Hungary, Russia
- The Dark Ages & the Renaissance
- The Christian Wars
- Voyages of Discovery
- Race War in the Mideast
- The British Empire
- Conquistadors
- Birth of the United States
- Amerindian Race War
- Mexican Race War
- The History of Slaves & Slavery
- The Civil War: White vs White
- America Until 1945
- Canada, South Africa & Rhodesia
- Jews & Communism
- World Wars I & II
- The Coming Fall of the West



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For those who would like to contribute to our book publishing efforts—so that TBR can continue to put out the highest quality, professional books and publications in the field including those listed below—contribute to our Survival/Book Publishing Fund. With your help, we could do even more. Perhaps you have a particular book you'd like to support? Let us know by calling 202-547-5586. Leave your name and number and we'll call you back. Here are two we need funding for:

The Truth About Sobibor. Here is an extremely important book by scholars Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno—both members of TBR's contributing editorial board. As Revisionists shoot down the establishment line on the holocaust, one "extermination camp" at a time, Holocaustians simply make new—even more outlandish—claims about another camp. For instance, once the Treblinka Camp was exposed as a transit camp, they had to invent a new myth for a new camp to prop up their numbers of dead to equal six million. The new holocaust tale centers around the work camp at Sobibor. "OK," they say, "so there were no gassings at Treblinka. But we know that millions were gassed at Sobibor." Unfortunately for the Holocaustians, no one was gassed at Sobibor either. In this new book, which should be available in 2010, the newly invented myths about Sobibor are proven fraudulent.

Hitler: Democrat. Talented artist Mark Singleton of South Africa is currently working on assembling all of TBR's material from Leon Degrelle's "Hitler: Democrat" series. TBR began running these eyewitness articles by Gen. Degrelle back in 1994. Now that the series is complete, we want to turn it into a 500-page hardbound book.We expect *Hitler: Democrat* to be extremely popular. Look for updates. We are looking for funding to complete this book. Please consider a donation to our TBR Survival/Book Publishing Fund.

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RAMPAGE OF THE REAL 'HUNS'

IN THIS ISSUE'S ITEM in a continuing series of translations by Margaret Huffstickler from Joaquin Bochaca's Revisionist Spanish-language history, *Crimenes de los Buenos* ("Crimes of the 'Good Guys'"), the pithy Catalan exposes how the Allies treated German and Italian civilians they were "liberating." As the saying goes, you know a man's character by how he treats people once they are at his mercy. Helplessness can trigger in the psychopath what the Germans call "the inner *Schweinehund*."

BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA

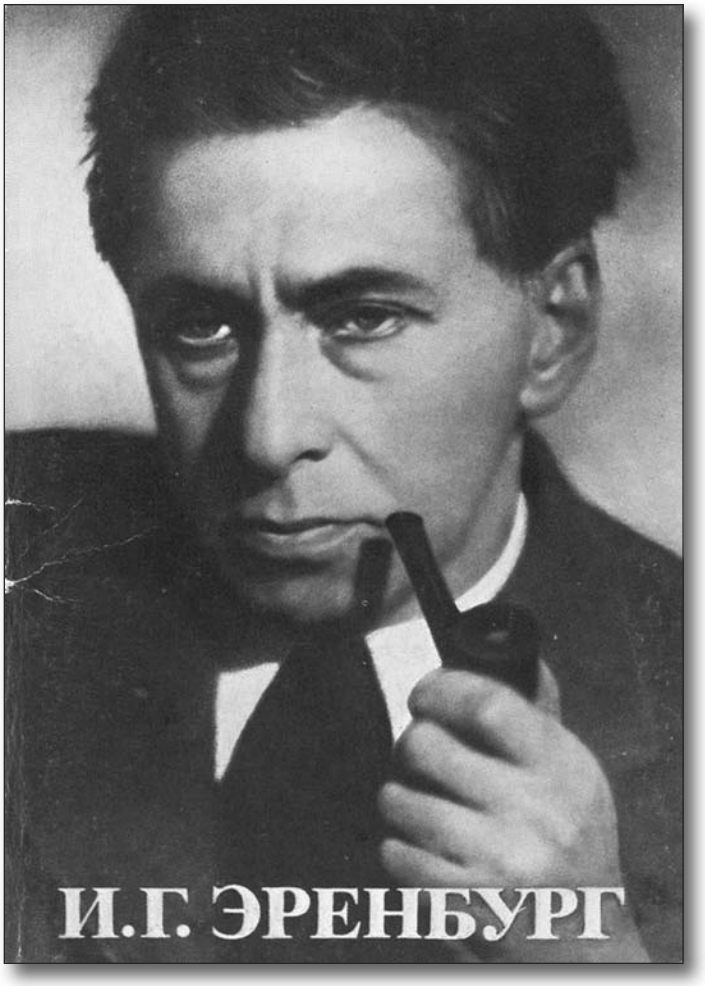
When the Russians invaded Germany and other countries of Eastern Europe that had been allied with Germany against Communism, an apocalyptic orgy was unleashed against the civilian population.

As head of Soviet propaganda, Ilya Ehrenburg had for years worked on the task of poisoning the soldiers' minds. He had pounded and pounded into the heads of the fanatical Red Army the idea that all Germans were criminals, and that German women should be considered war booty.

All the internal restraints—what is known as Natural Law—which even the most benighted individual carries in the bottom of his soul, had been lulled to sleep by this incessant propaganda, which was sufficient to silence all scruples. In addition, the Red Army's senior commanders such as Gen. Zhukov and his colleague Rokossovsky encouraged through their orders the implementation of that propaganda.

Here is what the German Juergen Thorwald (1915-2006) wrote:

> Every conquered town and village became an unspeakable hell. The elderly were killed with rifle butts because they had a son in the SS; civilians killed with a shot to the neck before their families; civilians requisitioned like beasts and used to carry munitions, or hurled in front of the German lines to detonate mines by stepping on them.
>
> Girls of 12 years and women as old as 70 were outraged publicly and *en masse*; children were crying and screaming in horror at being forced to witness the tor-



In a leaflet distributed to Soviet soldiers upon entering Germany in 1945, Soviet propagandist Ilya Ehrenburg is known to have urged: "Take [the German women] as your lawful booty." Above, a book cover sports a photo of Ehrenburg.

ture of their mothers; there was looting of food and clothing; half-naked women were abandoned on the road to die slowly of cold and loss of blood. All that had been feared coming from the east was monstrously exceeded by hellish reality. Groups of terrorized civilians began to flee toward the rear. Soviet tanks, at times, caught up with them and had fun shooting at unarmed targets and then emerging to fall upon the women. There were cases in which they did not even respect dead women.[1]

In the confusion of escape, aggravated by the attacks of low-flying Soviet aircraft, there were Dante-esque scenes. There were even convoys of Allied POWs—French, English or Russians—that voluntarily fled the Soviet advance, though the Soviets were their "allies."

The RAF and U.S. Army Air Force also participated in attacks on convoys of civilian refugees. But the Allies' usual record of horror was exceeded during the encirclement of East Prussia. The city of Gumbinnen was captured by the Soviets, but was recovered by a Wehrmacht counterattack the next day.[2]

What happened at Gumbinnen in less than 24 hours defies description. Author Louis Marschalko limits himself to telling us that German women were crucified on the doors of their houses, others were hanged, upside down, from tree branches, . . . and even pets had their throats slit, something that not even Dante could imagine when describing hell. [3]

"All that had been feared coming from the east was monstrously exceeded by hellish reality. Groups of terrorized civilians began to flee toward the rear."

Upon learning about Gumbinnen's fate, the civilian population was seized with panic. Nobody wanted to stay in their homes when the Wehrmacht withdrew. The French Waffen-SS Battalion "Charlemagne" saved 5,000 civilians by managing to break out of the Russian encirclement for several hours—an operation in which a few brave French people saved the honor of their homeland—which other French had sullied in Stuttgart, Germany, where innumerable abuses were committed against the civilian population. (See below.)

As East Prussia remained encircled, the remnants of the German merchant navy dedicated themselves tirelessly to evacuating civilians. They succeeded in transporting almost a million and a half refugees to the rest of Germany, but had to pay a tribute of heavy suffering and losses. The Soviet Baltic fleet, which had remained hidden during the war in the bay of Leningrad, emerged from its hiding place and in the last days of the war was able to take advantage of the easy targets that were offered by civilian transport ships.

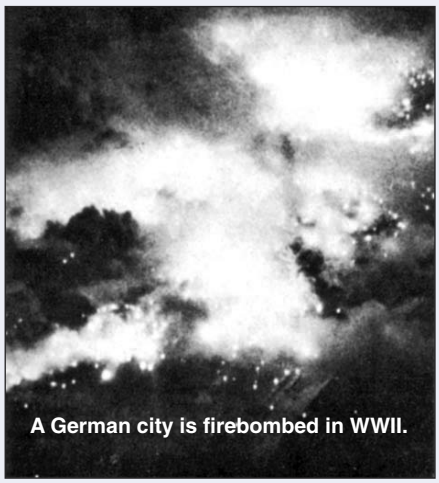
The *Wilhelm Gustloff* was torpedoed at night by a Soviet submarine, and of its 10,300 passengers only 950 could be rescued from the chilly waters of the Baltic. [4]

The *General Steuben*, which sailed from Koenigsberg with 2,000 wounded soldiers and 1,000 children, was hit by a Soviet torpedo, and its bow sank almost immediately into the water. There was tremendous panic on deck, with all the

Dresden Firebombing Was Deliberate Attempt at Genocide

By Frank Schmidt

I am a German-Canadian, and obviously I have a Germanic name, Schmidt. But all my German ancestors left the contiguous German areas of Europe from 1765 to 1780. I am not an apologist for anything the Germans of Germany proper may have been accused of doing since that time. But I am a truthteller.



A German city is firebombed in WWII.

I spent almost five years on active service overseas with the Canadian army to defend the freedom we once had, the same freedom the powerful lobby with foreign roots and loyalties has denied Canadians on too many occasions, our so-called "Charter of Rights and Freedoms" notwithstanding.

I served one year after the war with the Canadian army of occupation in the service of the British military government, where I learned that conditions in Germany were far different from those the media indoctrinated the public to believe.

I made it a point to evaluate both sides of a question before forming an opinion.

survivors crowded into the stern. Then, when the ship began to go up at the bow, and the chaos and confusion spread, many children and adults slid across the deck into the water or fell on the propellers.

Some men who carried pistols committed suicide, while the ship's captain died of a heart attack. Meanwhile, the 2,000 wounded were trying to climb onto the deck when the boat was hit by a second torpedo. As it quickly sank, the cries of those trapped in the interior stopped suddenly as if cut by a single terrible chop of a knife, while, as the ship disappeared, it created such a vertiginous whirlpool that it sucked down the few survivors still swimming around it. Of the 3,500 people who left Koenigsberg only 11 were saved. [5]

"The General Steuben, *with 2,000 wounded soldiers and 1,000 children, was hit by a Soviet torpedo, and its bow sank almost immediately into the water."*

Something similar happened to the troop carrier *Goya* with 7,000 refugees, of whom only 170 were saved. Meanwhile the Western Allies, upon becoming aware of these evacuations, dropped mines from the air into the harbors of Kiel, Lubeck and Stettin to prevent such evacuations from continuing.

Thorwald collected testimony from a German Wehrmacht official, Paul Scholtis, who, beside himself, told him:

> We were wrong. Hitler was right! [Gauleiter] Koch was right! Everyone was right who wanted to treat the Bolsheviks as they deserved! If we had not left one alive they would not be here to rape, kill and destroy. Against the Bolsheviks there is no room for a humanitarian policy; it is matter of life and death for the civilized countries. The one that exterminates the other first and best will win. Hitler understood this—and we who had scruples of conscience, and sometimes sabotaged his orders or neglected to execute them, did not understand the necessity of the moment.
>
> Have you seen the children with their chests blown apart in Neutief? Have you seen the women who could barely crawl, raped 40 times? And the 12-year-old girls bleeding from their violated bodies? How terribly noble these Pharisees of London and New York pretend to be! "Fighting for humanity and justice"! How noble that sounds! And then they ally themselves with a continent of beasts! In a very few years they will realize their stupidity, when the s - - - is up to their necks! Then they'll wake up with a start. Civilized people will finally understand their own political history and condemn it, but by then it will be far too late.[6]

In the West the treatment of civilians was incomparably better but still far inferior to that which the occupying Germans had previously accorded to the civilians of France, Belgium etc.

It is worth noting the excesses committed in the city of Stuttgart by the French troops of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. The city had been occupied by the Americans, but the

I was horrified by the comments of former airman John T. Saxon, who "saw people running away from the [Dresden] firestorm" and stated that he "lost no sleep over them, then or now." He is a typical example of the sort of political dupes who murdered helpless people in Germany then, and murder them in Afghanistan and Iraq now. I am sure he does not lose any sleep over them—but I do.

As for the Dresden holocaust, it was no accident; it was planned. British generals had urged Churchill to bomb German refineries that made gasoline out of coal to deny the German armed forces the fuel they desperately needed. He retorted: "I do not want any suggestions on how to curtail German war production. I only want suggestions on how we can fry the refugees who escaped Breslau."

He got his wish and did "fry" some 400,000 refugees—and also over 2,000 Allied prisoners of war who were being cared for in some of the 17 hospitals in Dresden. That little fact has never been mentioned in the "free" press of the victors.

In 1988, I went to Dresden, where I met a former male nurse who had befriended many of the Allied POWs at the hospitals. He told me that along with the local civilian population, they were all turned to ashes in the intense heat. He was able to make it to the banks of the Elbe River, where low-flying American airplanes were strafing people and animals from the zoo that had escaped. Many were covered with phosphorus and were afire. They jumped into the river for relief—to no avail. When they came up for air, they continued to burn, and many drowned.

Dresden is not the most glorious example of the Allied cause. It was deliberate genocide, plain and simple. ✦

Frank Schmidt is a Revisionist out of Ontario.

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower (left) and Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny confer.

French arrived to take over as occupiers while Patton's men continued fighting. Mass rape and a couple of hundred murders were perpetrated, all with impunity. [See page 37.] All of them were presided over by a general who claimed to be a Catholic and went to mass every day. The Stuttgart affair is described in detail by the American Charles Lincoln, who fought in his country's army—which, according to him, did not behave much better than the French colonials in Stuttgart.

De Lattre de Tassigny lost his only son in the Indochina War—which he had been waging successfully until then for France, returned home and died thereafter of cancer. The French then lost the Indochina war to Ho Chi Minh's Communists.

French general (later marshal) Alphonse Juin, who also went to mass, promised his Moroccan troops, on a certain occasion, that if they succeeded in breaking the front line east of Monte Cassino, in Italy, they would have 24 hours of leave to do whatever they wanted with the civilian population. Juin fulfilled his evil promise. There were 500 rape victims from his Moroccan *goumiers,* including the patients at a mental hospital.[7] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Thorwald, Juergen, *Es begann an der Weichsel* ("It Began at the Vistula River"), 1948. Thorwald wrote extensively on forensic medicine and World War II. His book *The Century of the Detective* was nominated for the Edgar Allan Poe Award in 1966 in Best Fact Crime category but lost to Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood.*

2 The Soviets bombed Gumbinnen with 500 planes on October 16, 1944 and entered the two-thirds destroyed city on the 20th. Interestingly, back in 1914, at the beginning of the previous world war, the Imperial Russian general Alexander Samsonov had beaten a German army at Gumbinnen, but this defeat led to the quick reactivation of retired German general Paul von Hindenburg (then 67), who encircled and annihilated two Russian armies—disgracing the two feuding Russian generals, Samsonov and Rennenkampf—in nearby Tannenberg. Nobel Laureate Alexandr Solzhenitsyn analyzed and condemned this Russian military disaster in his *August 1914.*

3 Marschalko, Louis, *The World Conquerors, 1958,* republished by Christian Book Club, 1978, 134.

4 The cruise ship *Wilhelm Gustloff* was part of the Third Reich's "Strength Through Joy" program, designed to give vacations in the fjords of Norway or in Portugal and the Canary Islands to working-class people, some of whom had never gone anywhere on vacation in their entire lives. The vessel was named after a German official and National Socialist Party leader who was murdered in Switzerland in 1936 by a Jewish man named David Frankfurter. The ship was torpedoed on January 30, 1945.

5 When it became apparent that the ship was doomed, one female survivor remembers hearing the sound of "popcorn popping." After walking down the hallway where the sound was coming from, she realized to her horror that she was hearing the sound of wounded German officers committing suicide with their pistols. One told her they did not want to take the lifeboat space from the women and children. From Koburger, Charles W., *Steel Ships, Iron Crosses, and Refugees*, Praeger Publishers, NY, 1989, p 7.

6 This probably refers to Hitler's "Commissar Order," according to which any captured Communist Party commissar attached to the Red Army was to be executed.

7 Establishment sources in France and the English-speaking world never mention this unbelievable war crime, but the Italian people know about it and are still outraged. A 1960 Sophia Loren film, *Two Women*, explores this horror.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia.

This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

THE STUTTGART ATROCITY

THE GERMAN ARMY'S INCIDENCE OF RAPE in all the occupied territories was actually lower than that of U.S. troops stationed on American soil. But when the colonial "French" troops under Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's command, mostly from darkest Africa, got into the city of Stuttgart, they herded local civilian females into the subways and raped some 2,000 of them. In Stuttgart alone, troops under "Ike's" command violated more women in a week than troops under German command raped in all of France in four entire years.

BY MAJOR HERBERT L. BROWN

IT IS NOW A GIVEN THAT THE RAPING AND LOOTING by Russian soldiers across occupied Germany exceeded the levels of barbarity of which the Germans were accused at Nuremberg. Eisenhower, as overall commander of the Western Allies, was just as responsible for the Stuttgart atrocity as were any of the German generals tried at Nuremberg for the actions of soldiers under their command. In that affair, despite everything the Eisenhower headquarters could do to keep it out of print, French negro soldiers from Senegal (wearing U.S. lend-lease uniforms) corralled approximately 4,000 German women of all ages in the Stuttgart subway and engaged in a raping orgy that lasted three days.

An excerpt from *History's Most Terrifying Peace,* written by Austin J. App, Ph.D., reveals the following:

"The pagans thought that might was right. When the Greeks won, the Trojans had no rights. Their men were all killed, their women were all raped, and their children became the kind of slaves our negroes were before the Civil War. When the Romans won, the Carthaginians had no rights. All their men were killed; all their women and children were raped and enslaved. The pagans thought the vanquished had no rights. But the pagans were wrong. For justice has always been the same. It has always been the one justice of the one God, always alike for victor and for the vanquished. Wrong thinking has never made wrong acting right.

"Eventually all the pagans who thought that might is right and that the vanquished have no rights were vanquished, and when they were butchered in accordance with their own former ideas, it may be supposed that they realized at long last that their ideas had been abominable, but they realized it too late. Might does not give man right over the girl. Might does not make it right. A man who meets a slight tender girl in a lonely spot has not a bit more right over her than if she were twice his size. In such a case the weak girl, even though she has no means of enforcement, will order the man to leave her alone, as a matter of right; she will not beg it of him as matter of charity. That is precisely the position of a vanquished nation.

"Among the pagans, the chief prize of victory was that all the adversary's women were subject to rape and sexual slavery. If the Germans have no rights, then obviously no German

A Soviet soldier tries to wrest away a bicycle from a young German woman, somewhere in occupied Germany, 1945.

girl has the right to say, "no," to any lustful U.S., British or Russian soldier. No Trojan or Carthaginian girl had such a right, according to the pagans, for among the pagans (and also among the ancient Jews) the vanquished really had no rights. But today, with our advanced Christianity, even the American Military Government (AMG) colonel who told Germans they had no rights would, if pinned down, admit if a GI tried to outrage a German girl, her father or brothers would have the right to protect the girl, and that without humbly waiting for permission from the AMG boys.

"According to an AP dispatch (Frankfurt, June 25, 1946): 'Three American paratroopers stabbed and beat a German father and mother when they refused the Americans a midnight rendezvous with their daughter.'

"Evidently this German father and mother through unconditional surrender still believed that they had the right to protect their daughter against even the almighty victor's debauchery.

"When a German Liberal Democratic Party leader spoke of the world scandal about how the Russians outraged German women, our AMG boys sentenced him to five years in prison (AP, May 21, 1946). But in this case of three American paratroopers, even the AMG boys have not put the parents in jail and appear to believe that the assaulting victors should be apprehended and possibly put on KP a day or two!

"If German girls have one right, then all Germans have some; but if a German girl has the right and even the duty to say 'no' to a lustful conqueror, whether she is strong enough to enforce her 'no' or not, then the Germans have at least some rights, and the AMG colonel's lecture to complaining Germans was wrong. A little further thinking will make it clear that just as a conqueror may not carry off a girl's honor, so he may not walk off with her wrist watch, her mother's silverware, or her father's cow. What one victor may not do, a million together may not do. Everyone in 1940 was quite convinced that the conquerors of France had no right to carry off Paris art works, Paris women, or Paris goods and gold. What held for the Germans in Paris holds for the Allies in Berlin. It holds as a duty for the Allies and as a right for the Germans.

"Furthermore, the Germans must demand it as a right, not as a charity. A girl would be wrong and should deserve our scorn who would say to a lustful conqueror, 'As our victors, I know you have a right to debauch me; I beg you as charity to spare me.'

"A little further thinking will make it clear that just as a conqueror may not carry off a girl's honor, so he may not walk off with her wrist watch, her mother's silverware, or her father's cow."

"This would be heresy; it would be a betrayal of the Christian foundation of society and would put it back on pagan quicksands, where there was no justice, only favoritism, where as Christ said, 'even the publicans love those that love them,' but where no one loves his enemy.

"If it was wrong for some Germans to think with Plato that the individual exists for the state, it would be far more wrong for them in their unconditional surrender to think that the vanquished have no rights in the face of the might of the conquerors.

"When we connive to let the Russians occupy territory, it is not as if American, British or German troops occupied it. The ghastly part of the story is that we condemn women to be outraged. The Germans, for example, though they put saboteurs and resistance leaders into concentration camps, did not rape or loot, but practiced 'a sort of correctness in dealing with the people.' Where the Germans respected women, our Allies raped over 100,000 women in the city of Vienna, many times, including girls not yet in their teens. Cardinal Bernard Griffen of England, after a visit to Central Europe, described the horrible facts of violation of women and looting by Russians.

"Such raping and looting is the story for Berlin, Danzig, Budapest, and even pro-Russian Czechoslovakia. The Red Army troops acted like rustic louts that had come out of the woods into civilization for the first time. The looting of homes, the violation of women, the deportation and often murder of the non-Communists and clergymen, and the Bolshevizing of property are the crimes our government connives at every time it cooperates with Russia by double-crossing any other nation. Some of these crimes are irreparable. A woman violated is violated forever. A few months of Russian occupation and the damage is done—dead men stay dead, starved children are destroyed, and violated women, even if they live, have suffered a fate worse than death. Yet Roosevelt, Eisenhower and all the liberals would sacrifice anyone to please Stalin." ✦

Major Herbert L. Brown was an American patriot interested in setting the historical record straight. Later in life, he became a minister. This article is excerpted from a new book by TBR, *The Devil's Handiwork*, which is a compilation of 36 such chapters exposing war crimes from the Civil War to the Boer War to world wars I and II and the Cold War. The book is 280 pages and is available from TBR for $25 plus $5 S&H.

Who's Being Found in All Those WWII Mass Graves Across Europe?

THE ONGOING SEARCH FOR MASS GRAVES to support World War II extermination numbers is taking a surprising turn. For one thing, no one seems to be finding any exterminated Jews. Exterminated Poles are not turning up either. Instead, investigators are finding exterminated Germans—lots of them.

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

INTRODUCTION

Some serious questions about the official World War II death figures increasingly mount: Where are the proofs for these numbers? Where are the bodies? Did people just vaporize into thin air—as some believe, going up in smoke through tall chimneys?

Two responsible figures have recently and publicly added their voices to the question of "6 million Poles murdered" (ostensibly by German National Socialists) from 1939 to 1945.

One is the last Communist head of state for Poland (1985-90), Wojciech Jaruzelski. Speaking to a journalist for *Izvestia*, he said, rather tongue-in-cheek, that he cannot understand how the Polish population exploded between 1946 and 1970, and then leveled off to become stagnant from 1990 till today. He humorously remarked that there had to have been "a strong aphrodisiac" to lead to the birth of millions of new Poles because "in the grocery stores there had been only vinegar, and millions had died even after the war."

The other is Dr. Otwald Mueller, a well-known German researcher, whose remarkable letter appeared on Oct. 17 in two American German-language newspapers, the *New Yorker Staatszeitung* and the *California Staatszeitung*.

In his letter, Dr. Mueller discusses the 6 million figure that was widely reported during the Sept. 1, 2009 conference, held at Gdansk (Danzig), Poland, marking the 70th anniversary of the beginning of what was to become World War II.

A translation of Dr. Mueller's letter appears at right, followed by a survey of actual mass graves that have been found and excavated to date that physically reveal flesh-and-bone victims of World War II.

Israeli rabbis "help" to excavate a mass grave they claim to have discovered in Ukraine.

DR. MUELLER'S LETTER

On the occasion of Poland's victory celebration at Danzig/Gdansk, Sept. 1, 2009, you could read in the press the following statements: 1) In *Die Welt* (German newspaper, "The World"), Sept. 2, 2009: "beginning of World War II, 6 million victims in Poland, half of them Jews. . . ."; 2) *Daily Gazette* (Schenectady, N.Y.), Sept. 2, 2009: "Poland alone lost 6 million citizens, half of them Jews. . . ." [Associated Press (AP) supplies news to nearly all newspapers in the U.S. That means those news stories were published in nearly all U.S. newspapers.]; 3) *Catalyst*, journal of the Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights, No. 6, July/Au-

gust 2009: "Six million Polish citizens were killed in the holocaust—3 million of them were Catholics."

MUELLER MENTIONS IMPORTANT STATISTICS

There exists an important Polish population chart. It marks a prewar Polish population of 29.89 million people, and for the year 1946 a population of 23.6 million. The difference is of approximately 6 million, or 21% of the total population. The chart seems at first glance to prove the statement of "6 million"—but, on the contrary, it contradicts it.

On page 413 of the book *Poland: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture* by Clifford Barnett, HRAF Press, New Haven, CT 1958, the following figures are marked at chart #1: For the year 1950, a population of 24,533,000; for the year 1955, a population of 27,544,000.

Where are the losses? They turned into gains—for the years 1946 to1950: a gain of 5.5%. For the years 1950 to 1955: a gain of 15.5%. . . .

MUELLER WANTS TRUTH IN REGARD TO HISTORY

The declaration by the chairman of the German-Polish bishops conference on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the beginning of World War II states: "The church will definitely take steps against such inadequate handling of historical truth. We recommend and encourage an intensive dialog, which always includes being ready to listen to the other side."

The German bishops conference unfortunately did not comply, so far, with its own directives. They did indeed "listen carefully" to their Polish partners and accepted all Polish historical interpretations without ever questioning or correcting. It is an outrageous way to violate historical truth when the author of that chart names the cities of Allenstein, Danzig, Koeslin, Stettin, Gruenberg, Breslau, Oppeln—in the provinces of East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia—as "Polish cities."

The declaration of the conferences reads: "Seventy years ago, on Sept. 1, 1939, German forces started their attack against Poland." (*Tagespost*, Aug. 27, 2009, p. 5) Thus WWII began.

How truthful is that declaration? In reality, Stalin also started his attack against Poland with his Soviet Red Army on Sept. 17, 1939. Hitler and Stalin together started a local war, which ended after six weeks. Well, Stalin might have just said "nyet," and Hitler would have stayed home. Stalin was not forced to sign a pact with Hitler. Stalin gained 51% of prewar Poland.

One violates the truth in dealing with history when one identifies the Germans expelled from the German east provinces as "Polish victims." The German bishops conference should consider it their task to urge the Polish bishops to see that those Polish historical distortions are corrected.

On August 17, 2009, 108 coffins with the remains of the 2116 victims of war atrocities which took place in Marienburg in early 1945, were buried elsewhere, at the Volksbund War Memorial Cemetery near the village of Neumarkt, close to the old Hansa city of Stettin, in former Pomerania. The highest dignitaries attending were the German ambassador to Poland and bishops from both nations.

In prewar Poland, millions of Ukrainians, White Russians, Lithuanians, Ruthenians and others were living. How did they become Poles? No newspaper report tells the story.

April 1920—22 years before Hitler—the Polish army under Pilsudski started the victorious campaign against the Soviet Union. On May 7, 1920, Gen. Rydz-Smigly occupied Kiev. At the peace treaty of Riga, March 21, 1921, Poland gained vast Ukrainian and White Russian territories with a population of about 11 million.

Did anyone have any doubts that the Soviet Union would sooner or later retake those regions? That happened in August 1939 with the Hitler-Stalin pact. Why did the bishops not mention that? Why did the German newspapers, so eagerly interested in historical truth, not report it? All the guilt is loaded on one side; the others carry no guilt at all.

George W. Bush's America attacked Iraq on March 20, 2003. No third world war started, because no one wanted one.

MUELLER ON KATYN

Up to June 7, 1943, the Wehrmacht excavated and identified, as well as possible, 4,143 Polish officers murdered by the NKVD. (Louis Fitzgibbon, *Katyn: A Crime Without Parallel*, Scribner's Sons, New York 1971)

If it were correct that 3 million Polish Catholics were murdered, as the *Catalyst* journal states, one must have found in Poland about 750 mass gravesites of the same size during the past 65 years (3,000,000 divided by 4,000 equals 750), each with about 4,000 dead. Or 1,500 mass gravesites, each with 2,000 corpses.

It is not known if even one of those mass gravesites has been found. If they would have found only one, journalists from all

over the world would have been invited to come and visit. All newspapers would have published terrible pictures and stories for weeks. But did we not indeed find one such gravesite—at Marienburg in East Prussia, now called Malbork by the Poles? Yes, but they were German deaths, and not Poles. Now, one can convincingly say that argument also contradicts the thesis of the 6 million.

A RAY OF HOPE ON THAT TOPIC

Maybe the search for historical truth progresses slowly. In the *Maerkische Allgemeine Zeitung* (German newspaper), Aug. 28, 2009, one can read the following headline: "The numbers to date of victims are incorrect—70 years after the start of the war, scientists are searching for facts."

The numbers of victims of World War II are to a great extent wrong. That is known among specialists and expert historians. Most of the figures are too high: 20 million deaths in the Soviet Union, 6 million deaths in Poland. . . .

"For political reasons, the numbers were increased after the war. Reparation negotiations were already carried on during the war. High loss numbers justified high reparation requests from the Germans . . . today we know most of the figures entered into that game then are wrong," and: "the historian Mateusz Gniastowski came to the conclusion that . . . the losses of ethnic Poles had to be corrected from 3 million to 1.5 million. . . ."

POLES WON'T PAY

With the headline, "No restitution for Jewish property," the *Junge Freiheit* (German magazine) of Aug. 28, 2009, reports the following: "Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, ex-Polish secretary for foreign affairs, vehemently denied any restitution payments for Jewish properties by Poland."

Bartoszewski: "Of the 3.5 million Polish Jews, nearly 2 million lived in the Ukraine and White Russia of today." A very interesting statement—naturally, they became, in October 1939, Soviet citizens and were never again Polish citizens.

The consequence? Regardless what did happen to those people between 1939 and 1945—whether they survived or were killed—they could not be counted as "Polish victims" but belong to the victim chart of the Soviet Union. Otherwise they are counted twice.

Final conclusion: According to the statement of Bartoszewski alone, the number of the alleged 6 million Polish losses must be reduced already by 3.5 million (1.5 plus two). The Poles have no right to count German, Jewish and Ukrainian losses as their own. The 6 million number of World War II Polish deaths do not comply with serious historiography.

— END OF MUELLER'S TRANSLATED LETTER

Mass Graves Filled With Remains Of Anti-Communists—Not Jews

ABOVE: More than 300 lime-covered victims of Yugoslavia's Communist regime were found at the entrance of a mine near Lasko, Slovenia, where a post-Second World War atrocity was committed. The victims—pro-German Croatian and Slovenian soldiers—are believed to have been gassed to death by order of Tito. **BELOW:** Slovenian forensic experts investigate the site discovered in 1999 by highway workers near Maribor, where 1,179 skeletons of pro-German POWs and civilians were found in a World War II-era trench. It's believed up to 20,000 are actually buried along this stretch of roadway.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER

How many survivors are counted as both survivors and victims because of the chaotic movement of peoples, boundaries and rulership—giving inflated numbers of victims? This is a common error, which is purposely overlooked.

We have a right to ask, where are the remains of the 3 million Catholics supposedly murdered by the German Nazis? The only known mass grave of Poles was the work of the Soviet Red Army, led by the NKVD, in the Katyn Forest in Soviet Russia. Long blamed on Germany, the responsibility for this genocidal act is now placed where it belongs. Ironically, the only mass gravesites found on Polish territory have been of German civilians. There are not even any mass graves of Poles—Catholic or Jewish—on the grounds of the famous concentration camps. No buried ashes either.

Let's take a look at what mass gravesites have been found, and what they contain.

MARIENBURG GRAVES

In the previously German city of Marienburg, now named Malbork, Polish workers digging a foundation for a future hotel across from the Marienburg Castle, in October 2008, came upon a mass of human bones and skeletons. By December, about 470 individuals had been found, none of whom could be identified. A German organization dedicated to caring for German war graves sent a representative to attend the digging. By April 2009, the number of dead had climbed to 2,000. When further discoveries were ruled out, the dead totaled 2,116: 1,001 women, 381 men, 377 children and 357 not identified.

Other mass graves stemming from World War II have been found around Malbork. In 1996, 178 corpses were discovered on the grounds of Marienburg/Malbork Castle. In 2005, specialists exhumed the bones of 123 more, including five women and six children, from a trench. All are believed to be Germans.

In the case of this latest and largest mass grave, no clothing and no eyeglasses were found. The skeletons that were lying on top had bullet holes in their heads, indicating they may have dug the grave and put the dead in it before they were added.

The Germans who did survive were forced to leave the city. "The relevant authorities in the newly established Polish district announced proudly on Nov. 3, 1947, that the Marienburg area was 'almost 100 percent purged of Germans.' " (*Spiegel*, Jan. 23, 2009, "Death in Marienburg: Mystery Surrounds Mass Graves in Polish City.")

NO CZECHS IN MASS GRAVES

Czechs have not claimed massacres from the war—other than the 173 men of the village of Lidice, who were executed for harboring the murderers of Reinhard Heydrich, the Reich's Protector for Bohemia-Moravia, as an example to those who would cooperate with the Czech underground (considered by the Germans as an illegal terrorist organization).

Still, there was great desire to retaliate following the retreat of the German Wehrmacht and the arrival of the Soviet Red Army and NKVD. Postelberg/Polstoloprty and Saav/Zatec, two towns northwest of Prague, saw brutal massacres of at least 2,000 Sudeten Germans in the space of a few days in June 1945.

The largest mass grave contained 500 bodies and had been known since an inquiry into it in 1947.

After that, in August 1947, other mass graves were secretly dug up, and 763 bodies were removed and cremated. But there still remained more. Meanwhile, documents in Postoloprty were classified as confidential and disappeared into Interior Ministry archives.

Today, a majority of Czech residents in these towns admit the massacre but do not want to talk about the case and oppose building any memorial structures at the gravesites. (*Der Spiegel*, "Czech Town Divided Over How to Commemorate 1945 Massacre," Hans Ulrich Stoldt, April 9, 2009.)

There was also the Bruenn/Brno Death March, which began late on the night of May 30, and the Aussig/Usti nad Labem Massacre on July 31, 1945—Usti in the same area of northwestern Bohemia, while Brno is in south-central Moravia. Basing their decision on the Potsdam Agreement, the Czech "National Committee of Brno" an-

Unclothed skeletons wearing shoes were recently found in a Slovenian cave. The victims appear to have died in agony in a mass grave in Huda Jama. Positions indicate there was movement before the victims expired. The victims were not Jews; they were anti-Communists massacred near the end of WWII.

LEFT: REUTERS PHOTO/NEWSCOM.COM

TEA FOR TITO? Queen Elizabeth II is pictured with Yugoslavian president Josip Tito (left, with dark glasses; real name Josip Broz) in 1978 after hosting him at Buckingham Palace. Also shown are Prime Minister Lord Cardiff (left rear) and Prince Philip (far right). Tito was supported by the British Empire in the war, and its representatives forcibly returned fleeing German, Croat, Slovene and Cossack forces back to Tito's partisans in 1945, knowing they would surely face Communist executioners.

nounced the expulsion of 20,000 ethnic Germans, mostly women, children and elderly (the adult men were all POWs), and forced them to march 56 kilometers south to the border of Austria.

Once there, however, the Soviet authorities refused to allow them to cross, so they were marched back into internment. Many died and are buried along the way; up to 8,000 perished in the terrible conditions before the survivors were released.

The Usti massacre was triggered by an explosion at an ammunition dump. Though the cause of the explosion had not been determined, ethnic Germans were beaten, bayonetted, shot or drowned in the Elbe River, where most still remain in their watery grave.

No mass graves of Jews have ever been found on Czech soil.

SLOVENIA: THE KILLING FIELD OF EUROPE

Over 100,000 people fell victim to summary executions on Slovenian soil immediately after the end of the World War II. These were suspected Nazi collaborators and opponents of Communism—murdered by Tito's Yugoslav federal army or by Slovenian civil authorities and the secret police, OZNA.

"The killings that took place here have no comparison in Europe. In two months after the war, more people were killed here than in the four years of war," said Joze Dezman, a historian who heads the government Commission for Concealed Mass Graves.

A task force of the police and state's prosecutor's office has exhumed 12 mass graves and filed two criminal complaints, with no indictments so far, according to the Slovenian Press Agency, March 20, 2008.

A particularly gruesome discovery was the mummified remains of approximately 300 pro-Nazi soldiers from Croatia and Slovenia in a mining shaft in Huda Jama.

They are thought to have been killed with gas, because there are no visible signs of wounds. Piles of military shoes were found at the entrance. "It seems that the victims had to undress and take off their shoes before they were killed," said Joze Balazic, of the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Ljubljana. The bodies were found in an underground passage some 400 meters from the cave entrance, in good condition because they had been covered in lime and the cave had been hermetically sealed with several walls of concrete separated by layers of barren soil. (Javno, 3-4-09, Translation: Karmen Horvat)

Bare skeletons were also found apart from the lime covering, wearing only their shoes and in positions indicating there was movement during a lingering death.

THIS IS WHERE THE WAR WAS ENDING

Slovenia was part of the former Yugoslavia. Dezman said, "These killings took place in Slovenia because this is where the war was ending: this is where the iron curtain was anticipated, this is where refugees found themselves at the end of the war."

He also says that "due to the short time frame, the number of victims, the method of execution and their sheer extent, the reprisal killings of suspected Nazi collaborators and other opponents by Communist authorities in Slovenia could be compared to the biggest crimes of Communism, as well as Nazism, anywhere." (Slovenian Press Agency, March 20, 2008)

Another historian, university professor Mitja Ferenc, has unearthed more than 570 hidden gravesites from World War II. His digs have cracked a psychological barrier in Slovenia and sparked new political debate about the sins of that war, wherein thousands of Germans, Croatians and others on the losing side were killed.

In 1999 he found 1,179 skeletons in a trench near the city of Maribor, where a road bypass was being constructed. [The department of highways pressed to continue the road works, and the (left-wing) government in Ljubljana . . . had no objections, although very likely thousands of corpses were still hidden in the trench. Present investigations revealed that there are at least 15,000, possibly more than 20,000 corpses. The tank trench was

suitable for mass killings; it was big enough to line up POWs and civilians, shoot them with machine guns and cover the corpses with earth. *Frankfurter Allgemaine*, "Slovenia: Massacres After the War," by Karl-Peter Schwarz, 10-16-06.]

In 2007 a new dig began nearby in the Tezno Forest—it's believed as many as 15,000 dead lie in this spot of timberland. Military gear indicates they were Croatians and Germans.

"My point is to find out what's out there. Without excavation, there is no way to know," said Ferenc.

BRITISH DECEIT; STILL NO OFFER OF REGRET

In May 1945, German troops and Croatians were trying to reach Austria in order to surrender to the British rather than Tito's brutal fighters. Tens of thousands of Slovenes, Serbs, Cossacks, Romanians and others joined the frantic flight.

Tamara Griesser-Pecar writes in *A people divided. Slovenia 1941-1946. Occupation, Collaboration, Civil War, Revolution* (Publisher: Boehlau Verlag, Wien 2003) that all Yugoslavs of German ethnic background were declared outlawed by the "Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia" (AVNOJ). Those who survived the horror of the labor camps were expelled from the country.

She speaks of the 60,000 Croatian soldiers and civilians who were massacred on Slovenian soil. Thousands vanished, to be found in recent times as skeletons bound at the wrist with wires. Not all were German sympathizers, but Catholics and other anti-communists fighting what they considered a civil war. There were also the 25,000 Cossacks and 2000 Domobranci Slovenians who were part of the German army retreating in early May to the valleys of Kaernten in southern Austria, where they surrendered to the British who, promising they were being sent to Italy, forced them into locked railroad cars that instead went directly to the waiting Soviets in Styria and the Tito partisans at the Austrian border—certain death at the hands of their enemies.

In the Gottschee Horn (Kocevski Rog), 12,000 Slovenians were murdered. In another pit near Ljubljana, Croatians and Cossacks had been murdered—German prisoners were forced to clean out this pit with a "horrible cadaverous smell" and thereafter were murdered themselves.

Ferenc said Yugoslavia's Communist authorities persistently refused to acknowledge the executions had taken place and refused to tell relatives where the bodies were buried. For almost 50 years, people were not allowed to visit the graves. Many of them were destroyed by deliberate explosions or covered by waste. In some places, such as Celje, about 60 kilometers (35 miles) east of Ljubljana, parts of towns were built on them.

"The evidence is being gathered but the fact is that most evidence has been systematically destroyed in the past," Joze Dezman said.

Typifying the ongoing attitude of the Communists is 85-year-old Janez Stanovnik, a partisan fighter as a teenager who held high government positions under Communism.

"I'm not proud of what happened in May and June 1945, but I am proud of what the partisans did during the war," he said. "Is this really something another generation has to pay for—or see used for political capital?" (*Chicago Tribune*, "Wartime heroes, sinful secrets," Christine Spolar, Jan. 29, 2008)

JEWS HUNT FOR BODIES

Sparked by all these discoveries, Jewish groups have undertaken to discover their own mass graves in Ukraine and Russia, which they claim to be the "killing fields" of World War II.

"Ferenc said Yugoslavia's Communist authorities persistently refused to acknowledge the executions had taken place and refused to tell relatives where the bodies were buried."

But for all the hundreds of thousands of Jews who are claimed to have been murdered here by the Nazi *Einsatzgruppen,* no remains have shown up in any large numbers. (The *Einsatzgruppen* were special SS task forces whose job was to protect the German fighting forces from behind-the-front attacks by the local population and Communist partisan fighters.)

It is suspicious that little to no excavation is taking place to verify the number of bodies or to identify whether they are Jews or not, or how they were killed. The search parties and excavation teams are made up entirely of Jews, without government or neutral parties involved.

For instance, according to an article at *Y-Net News*, an Israel-based Internet site, published Sept. 8, 2006, a secret private mission called "Kaddish for Ukraine's Jews," chaired by Yehuda Meshi Zahav, began looking for mass graves of Jews massacred during the Second World War. This mission was initiated by the Jewish Congress and French historian/priest Patrick Desbois (author of *Holocaust by Bullets*), with the help and funding of the national holocaust museums in Paris and Washington, D.C.

Around Sept. 1, 2006, this mission uncovered what they say are hundreds of Jewish skeletons in a Ukrainian forest next to the city of Lviv/Lvov.

They say they used metal detectors to detect bullets. When the metal detectors went off, they began digging and, at two meters down, skulls and skeletons began to surface. They say they

counted hundreds, and most were children. They say they recovered German-manufactured bullets marked with the years 1939 and 1941.

This find has been widely publicized in world media as a "holocaust" mass grave, yet no tests have proven the remains to be Jewish, or the perpetrators to be Germans. It is assumed.

We know the Soviets killed thousands of Ukrainian and Polish anti-Communist nationalists before retreating from this area in 1941. There were also terrible massacres of Poles by Ukrainians and Ukrainians by Poles before and especially during World War II.[1] After the war, there were fights between Ukrainians and Russians in the part of Ukraine that Russia got from Poland.

The Kaddish delegation has estimated that 1,800 Jews were buried here—even though they did not excavate and count all the remains. The Ukrainian authorities have agreed to recognize the area as a Jewish burial site, which means the bones can stay where they are. The Kaddish delegation performed a religious ceremony and erected a memorial monument in a matter of two weeks after the announcement of the discovery was made! This kind of haste is usually the mark of a desire for non-investigation.

"There are no substantial remains of either bodies or ashes discovered at Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Chelmno or Auschwitz-Birkenau, all in Poland."

ANOTHER GRAVESITE LOST

Another site that has received a great deal of attention is Gvozdavka, a village in southern Ukraine, near Odessa, where another group of rabbis insist thousands of Jews are buried. It was found by chance in the spring of 2007 when workers digging to lay gas pipelines discovered human bones.

As soon as the bones were discovered, the Jewish community in Odessa requested the authorities to cease construction work. According to a story in *Haaretz*, June 6, 2007, "Mass World War II-era Jewish grave found near Odessa," Rabbi Abraham Wolf announced that the authorities had also agreed to give the Jewish community ownership of the land so it could build a monument commemorating the victims. Odessa Chief Rabbi Shlomo Baksht revealed their plans to fence off the site and erect a monument to the victims that same year.

In a follow-up story eight days later in *Haaretz* (June 14, 2007, "Israeli rabbis help excavate holocaust-era mass grave"), it's reported that a dozen rabbis were on the scene—three of whom were holocaust scholars from Israel, others from the U.S.—and "spent several hours hunting for bones, which they immediately shoveled back into the ground."

The follow-up article stated that Vera Kryzhanivska, who heads the village council, said it would soon discuss a request to hand over control of the meadow to Jewish groups.

Some Jewish community leaders complained that villagers didn't show enough respect for the dead. "How could people just walk past the grave and do nothing?" said Ilia Levitas, the head of Ukraine's Jewish Council. "Where is their Christian mercy?"

Since these two finds in 2006 and 2007, there have been no more claims of mass graves of Jews. As we know, there are no substantial remains of either bodies or ashes discovered at the concentration camp sites of Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Chelmno or Auschwitz-Birkenau, all in Poland. The killing by bullets of Jews that supposedly took place in Ukraine is not proven with any new mass graves, even though Father Patrick Desbois continues to search. He finds a few bodies here and there.

What are we to think? When it comes to Germans and their allies massacred and thrown into pits, we have masses of evidence compiled by official government agencies, even when they are resistant to do so. When it comes to Poles, Ukrainians and other Slavic ethnic groups, we don't find them buried in mass graves by the Germans. When it comes to Jews, we have only the word of Jewish delegations that tens of thousands of Jews are buried in mass graves that they refuse to excavate.

As Ferenc, the Slovenian history professor, remarked of his discoveries: "Without excavation, there is no way to know." ✦

Carolyn Yeager is a Texas-based freelance writer with a special interest in WWII Revisionism. ***Wilhelm Mann*** is a native German speaker and WWII scholar.

ENDNOTE:

1 "The Soviets, having enlarged Soviet Ukraine to the west, deported tens of thousands of the Volhynian elites, mostly Poles, to Siberia and Kazakhstan. These actions ceased only when the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941." And, "The 1943 decision of Ukrainian nationalists to cleanse (Volhynian Poles) was [...] based upon news of the Soviet victory at Stalingrad" (with the expectation of the end of German occupation). "Ukrainian partisans killed about 50,000 Volhynian Poles and forced tens of thousands more to flee in 1943." Later the Poles turned the tables on the Ukrainians. (From *The Causes of Ukrainian-Polish Ethnic Cleansing 1943*, Timothy Snyder, Yale University, 2003.)

SUGGESTED READING:

Clifford Barnett: *Poland—Its People—Its Society—Its Culture*, HRAF Press, New Haven, Conn., Survey of World Cultures, 1958.

German-Polish declaration of the chairman of the Bishops Conference on occasion of the 70th anniversary of the beginning of World War II. "The reconciliation between our nations is a gift." (*Die Versoehnung zwischen unseren Nationen ist ein Geschenk.*) *Die Tagespost*, June 27, 2009, page 5.

Gerhard Frey, *Antwort an Warschau* ("response to Warsaw"), FZ –Verlag, 2009.

Louis FitzGibbon, *Katyn—A Crime without Parallel*, Scribner's Sons, New York, 1971.

Maerkische Allgemeine (a German newspaper), Aug. 29, 2009, *Geschichte: Die bisherigen Opferzahlen sind falsch* ("History: The present loss figures are wrong").

Junge Freiheit ("Young Freedom"), *Keine Entschaedigung fuer juedisches vermoegen* ("No redemption for Jewish property"), Aug. 28, 2009.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

LENIN DID NOT DIE OF STROKE

Did syphilis wrack the brain of Vladimir Lenin? Establishment historians have long believed the Soviet propaganda that the famed Communist leader died after suffering several strokes in 1924. But a London newspaper, *The Daily Mail*, has disclosed new information that the Communists had done their best for years to cover up the fact that Lenin likely died from the sexually transmitted disease syphilis. *The Daily Mail* cited new research by British author Helen Rappaport, who claims to have unearthed a statement by Nobel-prize-winning Russian scientist Ivan Pavlov of "Pavlov's dogs" fame, which casts doubt on the official cause of death by stroke. According to Rappaport, Pavlov once remarked: The Communist "revolution was made by a madman with syphilis of the brain." She added: "It was the unspoken belief of many top Kremlin doctors and scientists that Lenin died of syphilis, but a decades-long conspiracy of silence was forced on them by the authorities."

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STALIN'S GENOCIDE

A recent report in *The Times* of London reveals new details about the mass starvation of Ukraine imposed by Josef Stalin and his Communist cohorts in the 1930s. Stalin had ordered Ukraine's border sealed so that news would not get out on Moscow's imposed famine where children were recruited to snitch on neighbors hoarding grain to feed their starving families. All the mainstream media news outlets at the time, including *The New York Times*, denied the Communists' murderous campaign. That is until Gareth Jones managed to flee Ukraine and head to Berlin, where he was able to send a cable to Western news about the terrible plight of the Ukrainian people. But even after Jones's telling disclosure, many in the Western media continued to deny his accounts. Well-known journalist and Communist apologist Walter Duranty, who worked for *The New York Times*, wrote at the time that Jones's judgment was "somewhat hasty." He added that Jones had a "keen and active mind," but pooh-poohed his account, saying that his stories came from a "rather inadequate cross-section of a big country." Jones's diary, which reveals the true depravity of the Soviet campaign, is currently on display at the University of Cambridge.

✦ ✦ ✦

MUSSOLINI, A SPY FOR BRITAIN?

Mussolini was a master propagandist—and a spy. Peter Martland, a historian at Cambridge University, says he has uncovered documents that show Benito Mussolini got his start in politics during World War I as a newspaper editor on the payroll of British intelligence. According to *The Guardian*, Mussolini not only served as a conduit for British propaganda in the newspaper he edited at the time, he also told Sir Samuel Hoare, MI-5's man in Rome, that he would send Italian army veterans to beat up protesters in Milan who opposed the war. "Britain's least reliable ally in the war at the time was Italy after revolutionary Russia's pullout from the conflict," Martland told the British newspaper. "Mussolini was paid 100 pounds (about $200) a week from the autumn of 1917 for at least a year to keep up the pro-war campaigning—equivalent to about 6,000 pounds (some $12,000) a week today."

HOLOCAUST EDUCATION

For decades, schools in Europe and the United States have been hammering the story of the holocaust into the heads of children. But according to a new survey of 2,000 kids in the United Kingdom between the ages of nine and 15, little of it appears to be sticking. A British newspaper has provided the details of the survey. The findings of the poll show that one in six youngsters believes Auschwitz is a World War II theme park, one in 20 says the holocaust was a celebration at the end of the war, one in 12 believes the blitz was a European clean-up operation following World War II and one in 20 thinks that Adolf Hitler was a famous coach for a German sports team.

UNDERWATER AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

A team or researchers from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Undersea Research Laboratory and the University of Hawaii-Manoa recently located two massive WWII Japanese submarines, which had been captured by the U.S. Navy following Japan's surrender in 1945, reports London's *Telegraph* newspaper. At 400 feet long, the Japanese I-400 class subs were the largest underwater vessels of that time, capable of carrying three light bomber planes in a hangar on the deck. According to the report, the Japanese were going to use the subs to sneak past American forces in order to launch the planes. The aircraft would then drop rats, which had been infected with bubonic

THE WORLD'S 'TEMPORARY GEOGRAPHY'

TODAY'S GEOGRAPHY IS ONLY TEMPORARY. The Earth's crustal plates have been shifting about two inches a year throughout its 4.6 billion-year existence. Geologists speculate that continental plates came together into supercontinents called Ur (3 billion years ago), Kenorland (2.7-2.5 billion), Columbia (aka Nura1.9-1.8 billion), Rodinia (1.1 billion), Gondwana (540 million years ago) and Pangaea (225 million years ago). In between times, a supercontinent breaks up into individual continents again. Christopher Scotese, a geologist from the University of Texas, predicts that in about 50 million years, Africa will collide into Europe. 100 million years later, Australia will merge with Antarctica; 250 million years from now, North and South America, Eurasia and Africa will become one giant continent. However, it's unlikely that humans as we know them will inhabit that world because the average lifespan of a species is about 2 million years. The genus *Homo* has inhabited the Earth for 2.5 million years. Other continents existed in the past, including Arctica, Asiamerica, Atlantica, Avalonia, Baltica, Cimmeria, the Congo craton, Euramerica, Kalaharia, Kazakhstania, Laurentia, Siberia, South China and Ur, as well as submerged continents Zealandia and Kerguelen Plateau. Scientists are still searching for Lemuria (Mu) and Atlantis, but you can forget about Meropis and Terra Australis—they are mythical.

plague, and insects carrying cholera, dengue fever, typhus and other diseases, on cities on the West Coast. Fortunately, the Japanese were forced to surrender before they could carry out the plan. The U.S. Navy secretly sank the subs off the coast of Hawaii after the Soviets had expressed interest in gaining access to them.

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NO KINGS OF ISRAEL

A new book written by George Washington University Prof. Eric Kline, titled *Biblical Archaeology: A Very Short Introduction*, is taking aim at the biblical tales of kings David and Solomon, arguing that there is no evidence outside of the Old Testament that these two legendary figures ever existed. "We are still lacking any contemporary or near-contemporary inscriptions that mention Solomon: at the moment we do not have a single one," Cline told *The Times* of London in a recent interview. "Moreover, there is still very little archeological evidence for the existence of David." For many years, the legend of kings David and Solomon have formed the foundation for the Zionists' claims on the land currently occupied by Israel. Kline's scholarly account provides yet more evidence that Palestinian Muslims and Christians have more of a right to the land of Israel than the Jews. TBR covered this topic in depth in an article by John Tiffany in its issue of May/June 2007.

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CLOVIS HUNTERS

Archeologists doing research along the U.S.-Mexican border have unearthed the 11,000-year-old remains of ancient elephant-like creatures called gomphotheres, a diverse taxonomic group. The animals were believed to have gone extinct during the ice age, more than 15,000 years ago, but obviously the findings reveal that many survived beyond that date. At the site, the scientists also discovered evidence that shows humans from the Clovis culture had been hunting and butchering the animals using sophisticated knife blades and spear tips made from stone. As far as the Clovis culture is concerned, THE BARNES REVIEW first reported in its May 1999 edition that similar types of stone weapons have been found in France and Spain, where it is referred to as the Solutrean culture. Some archeologists contend that the American Clovis may actually be derived from the European Solutrean, indicating that early white Europeans were most likely the first human inhabitants of North America. This also explains why the oldest Clovis sites in North America are situated on the East Coast.

NATURAL CHANGE OF HISTORY

Historians are calling into question the theory that a comet caused a cold snap which wiped out sabertooth tigers, mastodons and other giant animals in North America, and may have caused the decline of the Clovis culture over 10,000 years ago. New research by a team of archeologists from the University of Arizona revealed that the Clovis culture, which developed advanced stone tools and weapons around that time, may have died off naturally, without the help of any bolides causing a continental catastrophe. But this does not explain the "kill zone" apparent in sediments just on top of the last remains of the Clovis culture on the East Coast of the U.S.

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LOST ARMY FOUND

In the sixth century B.C., Persian King Cambyses II sent an army of 50,000 men to Egypt with the intent of solidifying his rule on the Nile region. However, somewhere along the way, the soldiers purportedly vanished in a sandstorm with all of their supplies, animals and servants. For centuries, no one had any idea what happened to the large force of men during the course of their thousand-mile excursion—until now. In November 2009, archeologists Angelo and Alfredo Castiglioni, discovered fragments of tools, weapons and human remains they believe to be traces of the lost army of the Persian ruler.

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INDO-EUROPEAN HOMELAND

According to a recent book by Richard Heath, *Sacred Number and the Origins of Civilization*, the arctic region at one time or another was the homeland for perhaps all of the Indo-European peoples. In particular, the ancestors of the Indians (who eventually took their name from the Indus River) and of the Iranians, who are rather closely related to the Indians, also hailed from the polar regions. The Aryans, as the Indian-Iranian ancestral group is called, migrated southward around 3000 to 2000 B.C., it is believed, based on evidence found in the Vedas, the Hindu scriptures, which contain references to celestial arrangements that would have been seen by an observer living near to or within the Arctic Circle, in which the constellation of the bull, or Taurus, marked the vernal equinox between about 4000 to 3000 B.C. They moved south due to a cooling period. The Greeks moved out during a later cooling period, says Heath. [See the January/ February 2007 issue of TBR for more about the northern origins of at least one major white culture.—Ed.]

EASTER ISLAND UPDATE:

MYSTERY OF THE MOAI

BRITISH RESEARCHERS believe they have finally solved the mystery of how some giant stone statues (*Moai*) on Easter Island ended up with bizarre-looking red "hats" on their carved heads. (See photo above.) Archeologists recently located a stone quarry near the enigmatic religious figures, which had been hidden for centuries inside the crater of a volcano. The secret mine appears to be a good source for red scoria, the pumice-like volcanic rock that makes up the massive stone hats, which are estimated to weigh several tons each. "We now know that the hats were rolled along the road made from a cement of compressed red scoria dust," Dr. Colin Richards from the University of Manchester told Agence France Presse. "It is likely that they were moved by hand, but tree logs could also have been used."

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MYSTERY RACE OF EASTER ISLAND

According to Thor Heyerdahl, the famed Norwegian ethnographer and archeologist who died in 2002 after a long and controversial career, "amongst the chiefly families of New Zealand, Easter Island and the Chatham Islands there is a genetically different group who are tall, pale skinned, bearded, long headed, with a Semitic nose, narrow lips and occasionally reddish brown hair with a wavy texture. The Polynesian name for families carrying this racial type is 'Urukehu,' and they are said to be descended from an earlier population of blond and fair-skinned people."

The Odd Death of Mary Pinchot Meyer

WHEN *THE WASHINGTON POST* REPORTED on a murdered Georgetown socialite in October 1964, they chose to omit the most important details: Mary Pinchot Meyer (1920-1964) had been President John F. Kennedy's last great flame. They had done hallucinogenic drugs together, obtained from 1960s counterculture guru Timothy Leary, in the White House; and previous to this affair she had been married to CIA operative Cord Meyer. The following account reveals the sordid details, published for the first time, in this edition of THE BARNES REVIEW.

BY VICTOR THORN

Mary Pinchot Meyer knew things she wasn't supposed to know, especially about those in D.C.'s elite media, political and intelligence circles. Timothy Leary's associate Van Wolfe summarized her death as "one of the biggest cover-ups in Washington, D.C. history."

She was born into one of Pennsylvania's most prominent political families, and at least initially, Ms. Pinchot followed in their footsteps. After attending Vassar, where she became close friends with CIA super-spook James Angleton's future wife, the rising young star began writing for United Press and *Mademoiselle*. But with a mindset geared more toward Greenwich Village than Wall Street, she eventually pursued a course that was decidedly more unconventional and non-conformist.

In 1945, Ms. Pinchot married Cord Meyer, who proved to be one of the most intriguing intelligence figures in American history. At the time, Meyer held memberships in the United World Federalists group and the American Veterans Committee (AVC), which was founded by the CIA. In 1947, he met Timothy Leary at the AVC, who later became his nemesis.

By the early 1950s, CIA Director Allen Dulles recruited Meyer into "the Company," and over the next two decades, he went from being chief of the International Organizations Division (IOD), which infiltrated leftist groups, to one of the primary masterminds behind Operation CHAOS. A number of different researchers claim Meyer served as Bill Clinton's handler in London during his fledgling years as a CIA asset. Meyer filled other agency roles, including assistant deputy director of plans (known as the "dirty tricks department"), and was one of the principal operatives for Project Mockingbird, where CIA stories were planted in various media outlets. With millions of "black budget" dollars at his disposal, some speculate he may have been one of the Watergate "Deep Throats." Even more interestingly, Ms. Pinchot could have also done journalistic assignments for the CIA during the 1950s.

Ms. Pinchot's connection to the media is important because her sister, Toni, was married to Ben Bradlee, executive editor of *The Washington Post*. Prior to this assignment, Bradlee worked for the United States Information Exchange (USIE) in Paris from 1952-53. He was also close friends with Allen Dulles, plus *The Washington Post's* Phil Graham, husband of Katherine Graham. The USIE disseminated propaganda for the CIA and Frank Wisner's Project Mockingbird; and while Bradlee resided in Europe, he planted stories for Dulles & Co.

For years, *The Washington Post* has acted as a hand puppet for the Bilderberg-CIA cabal; and since Bradlee and Toni Pinchot often dined alone with Jack and Jackie Kennedy at the White House, their media-political worlds bordered on being incestuous. A prime example of this arrangement can be found in Watergate. Bradlee held a long-standing grudge against Richard Nixon; and since the CIA used his newspaper to deflect attention away from their role in the break-in, a convenient "buffer" prevented American citizens from discovering the truth about this landmark event.

CLANDESTINE GENIUS

Quite possibly the most important figure in this menagerie of interconnected characters was the CIA's counterintelligence chief and FBI liaison, James Jesus Angleton. Not only

were he and his wife, Cicely, close friends with Ms. Pinchot, but Angleton's staunchest supporter was Meyer. Angleton's role as the "spook's spook" was so prevalent that most of the information on John F. Kennedy in J. Edgar Hoover's files was derived from him.

During the latter part of his life, Angleton admitted to Joan Bross (whose husband was an important CIA member) that he bugged Ms. Pinchot's bedroom and telephones. As a result, much of his data concerning Timothy Leary came either directly, or clandestinely, from Ms. Meyer.

Angleton's shadowy past extended back to his days in the OSS when stationed in Sicily during WWII. There, he recruited Mafia members for the Allies, thus forging longstanding ties to la Cosa Nostra. After cementing these relationships with Corsican drug traffickers, he also used them for other counterintelligence operations. Doug Valentine, author of *The Phoenix Program*, has gone on record, saying, "Angleton ran the CIA's narcotics operations, in league with the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, until 1971." Equally as important, Michael Collins Piper points out in *Final Judgment* that Angleton served as the primary channel between U.S. and Israeli intelligence; thus creating even deeper ties with organized crime members such as Meyer Lansky.

On October 12, 1964, 11 months after JFK's assassination and two weeks after the Warren Commission report was made public, Mary Pinchot Meyer finished a painting and went for a walk along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal towpath in Georgetown. Mechanic Henry Wiggins was fixing a car on Canal Road and heard a woman cry out. Wiggins heard two gunshots and ran to a low wall looking upon the path where he saw a "black man in a light jacket, dark slacks, and a dark cap standing over the body of a white woman." Ms. Meyer's body had two bullet wounds, one at the back of the head and another in her heart. An FBI forensic expert later suggested the gun that killed Mary had been fired at close range, "possibly point-blank."

AFFAIR IN CAMELOT

By 1959, after a series of affairs and personal tragedies, Ms. Pinchot and Meyer divorced. She inherited a significant amount of family money after her divorce. Now freer than she'd been in ages, Ms. Pinchot entered the most dramatic phase of her life by beginning an affair with the president of the United States.

Ms. Pinchot first met John Kennedy during her college days; then she and Meyer became their Georgetown neighbors in the mid-1950s. Her affair—which endured from Jan-

uary 1962 to November 1963—has subsequently been verified by Secret Service agents, who charted more than 40 visits to the White House. Further, on Feb. 23, 1976, close friend and journalist James Truitt divulged the entire story to *The National Enquirer*. Interestingly, after this story's publication, Truitt's widow revealed that her deceased husband's papers, which chronicled 30 years of government-related secrets, were stolen. She stated that Angleton had expressed a great desire to obtain them.

Those close to Kennedy and Ms. Pinchot said their relationship extended beyond being merely sexual. In *The Georgetown Ladies Social Club*, C. David Heymann wrote that Ms. Pinchot not only sat in on Oval Office meetings with the president and his aides, but also spent the night with Kennedy when Marilyn Monroe supposedly "committed suicide." Kennedy even made a trip with his lover to the Pinchot family mansion in 1963.

"Ms. Pinchot explained how she wanted to run an LSD session and learn how to 'brainwash' in order to trip with a 'very powerful politician' in D.C."

'TURN ON, TUNE IN, DROP OUT'

Ms. Pinchot's affair with Kennedy involved more than mere adulterous romps. In his autobiography *Flashbacks*, 1960s countercultural icon Timothy Leary describes how he was sought out by Ms. Pinchot.

"There was something calculated about Mary: That tough hit you get from people who live in the hard political world," said Leary. "She seemed like the ultimate insider."

What would a Georgetown socialite want from a man who would become the nation's most renowned psychedelic guru? The answer: drugs. During their meetings at Harvard, where they also began an affair, Ms. Pinchot told Leary that the CIA had a great interest in LSD for brainwashing and interrogation purposes.

In *Flashbacks*, Leary recounts Ms. Pinchot's words: "You don't really understand what's happening in Washington with drugs, do you? The guys who run things—I mean the guys who *really* run things—are very interested in psychology; and drugs in particular. They want to use drugs for warfare, for espionage, for brainwashing, for control." She also described the government's vast COINTELPRO operations that were used to infiltrate various organizations that posed a threat to their power base.

There was more. Ms. Pinchot explained how she wanted to run an LSD session and learn how to "brainwash" in order to trip with a "very powerful politician" in Washington who would remain nameless. According to Ms. Pinchot, she and approximately seven other Georgetown women were plotting to "turn on" the world's political and military leaders with LSD to make them less violent and more peaceful. Since the Cold War was in full swing, this move would supposedly avert a global nuclear holocaust.

Was this plan to feed mind-altering drugs to D.C.'s elite simply a cover story, or something imagined? Leary wasn't sure, and since he had cultivated plenty of CIA ties of his own, he eventually gave Ms. Pinchot some LSD, which was still legal at the time. Strangely enough, Leary also harbored an intense dislike for Ms. Pinchot's ex-husband, which extended back to when both were members of the American Veterans Committee. Meyer had tried to eradicate leftist student organizations, and was now, of course, an integral part of the CIA.

TRIPPING THE WHITE HOUSE FANTASTIC

Now in possession of Leary's LSD, Ms. Pinchot continued her affair with JFK. According to her diary, in July 1962, the couple smoked marijuana in a White House bedroom; then took LSD together before getting intimate. Kennedy also told her that he had tried other substances, including hashish and cocaine.

Due to their LSD use, along with Ms. Pinchot's grandiose scheme to make world leaders more benign, the question remains: Was JFK's worldview also being transformed? Is this why Kennedy wanted to withdraw troops from Vietnam, sign a nuclear test ban treaty, open communications with the Soviet Union and Fidel Castro and effectively shift away from the

THE COINTELPRO CONNECTION

Ms. Pinchot once told Timothy Leary: "The CIA creates the radical journals and student organizations and runs them with deep-cover agents. Dissident organizations in academia are also controlled."

She went on to tell him the CIA was aware of his LSD experiments, and CIA agents were glad he was doing their research for them. In 1967, *Ramparts* magazine exposed the CIA's role in creating the National Student Association, which was overseen by Cord Meyer. This program eventually became Operation CHAOS, in which anti-war groups were infiltrated. Bill and Hillary Clinton functioned as operatives under CHAOS.

Pax Americana policies of our military-industrial-banking complex? Can a fitting example of Ms. Pinchot's influence be found in Kennedy's commencement address at American University, where his pacifist views were particularly pronounced?

OUTED IN PHOENIX

JFK and Ms. Pinchot managed to keep their affair semi-quiet until January 1963, when *Washington Post* publisher Graham blew their cover during a drunken speech at the American Newspaper Editors conference in Phoenix. Graham and his wife, Katherine, were an integral part of the Georgetown social scene, where a large portion of Washington's journalists, CIA members, State Department employees, plus Harvard and Princeton alumni, were to be found. During the 1950s and 1960s, these cliques were arguably the real moving force in our nation's capital. Privy to plenty of gossip, as well as being an uncontrollable drunkard, Graham revealed at the Associated Press dinner in 1963 that JFK's new favorite mistress was Ms. Pinchot.

After being quickly removed from the podium, Graham was placed in a sanitarium until August 1963. Upon release, he promptly "committed suicide" at his Virginia ranch by blowing his brains out with a shotgun. However, in an article entitled *The High and the Mighty: JFK, MPM [Mary Pinchot Meyer—Ed.], LSD & the CIA*, G.J. Krupey tells how he "got a call from a woman who claims that she knew for a fact that it was murder."

TARGET: TEXAS

On Nov. 22, 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in broad daylight as his limousine rolled through downtown Dallas. Countless books have been written about this tragic event, but we'll focus on only one individual—Meyer—who was well aware of his ex-wife's affair with the president due to Angleton's surveillance. There had also been longstanding animosity between these two men that extended back to the 1950s when Kennedy was a senator. While serving as a journalist, Meyer snubbed JFK and refused to give him an interview—a move Kennedy never forgot.

Kenn Thomas, editor of Steamshovel Press, said Meyer was definitely involved in the Kennedy assassination as a point man. He cites Howard St. John Hunt, son of E. Howard Hunt, who spoke on April 28, 2007, about his father's deathbed confession.

"I think LBJ settled on Meyer as an opportunist (like himself), and a man who had very little left to him in life ever since JFK had taken Cord's wife as one of his mistresses," admitted the younger Hunt.

CORD MEYER & ONE WORLD GOVERNMENT

Throughout his intelligence career, Meyer was a fierce advocate for the burgeoning American empire. The following quote published in the book *A Very Private Woman* by Nina Burleigh and attributed to Meyer reveals his twisted view about imposing world government on U.S. citizens: "Our real choice is not whether we are going to get world government; we are going to get it in a very few years. It is fundamentally the question of world government by consent and empire or world government by voluntary and national consent."

MURDER IN GEORGETOWN

One month after the Kennedy assassination, investigative reporter Leo Damore asserts that Angleton of the CIA had Ms. Pinchot placed under 24-hour surveillance. Not only was her phone tapped, her house wired and her mail intercepted, but agents also broke into her residence on several occasions to search her notes and letters. Meanwhile, in a meeting with Leary, Ms. Pinchot frantically presented a possible motive for the Kennedy assassination. "They couldn't control him anymore," she said. "He was changing too fast. They've covered everything up."

Because of her intimate, personal knowledge, insider's claim Ms. Pinchot's name appeared in numerous classified government documents that are still not available for scrutiny. Writing for *The New York Post*, Damore addressed the key

issue: "Meyer [Ms. Pinchot] had access to the highest levels. She was involved in illegal drug activity. What do you think it would do to the beatification of Kennedy if this woman said, 'It wasn't Camelot; it was Caligula's court'?"

On Oct. 12, 1964, while strolling along Georgetown's C&O Canal Towpath in the early afternoon (a place, coincidentally, where she used to walk with Jackie Kennedy), Ms. Pinchot was shot at close range in the chest and left temple. Although the crime was pinned on a derelict black man named Raymond Crump, witnesses said the shooter didn't fit Crump's description.

Capt. George Hunter White, a high-ranking CIA employee heavily involved in the CIA's MK-ULTRA/LSD mind control experiments, once said in a letter to Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, a major player in the MK-ULTRA operation: "I was a very minor missionary, actually a heretic, but I toiled wholeheartedly in the vineyards because it was fun, fun, fun. Where else could a red-blooded American boy lie, kill, cheat, steal, rape and pillage with the sanction and blessing of the All-Highest?"

THE BARNES REVIEW ANNOUNCES A NEW CONCEPT:

YOU PICK THE TOPIC!

We here at TBR are very sensitive to the wishes of our readers. As radio personality and prolific author (as well as TBR Editorial Board member) Michael Collins Piper says, "you are the niche of the niche." That's not a bad thing. It means you can handle opinions and facts that are contrary to the mainstream media, ultra-liberal college, high school and junior high school textbooks, books found in most chain bookstores, "court" magazines etc etc. It means you can even disagree with TBR on an article or two and still appreciate the fact that what you are reading is "different" from what you normally see.

Therefore, we'd like to try something new. What we propose is that every issue of TBR we run this form. On the form those who are interested in contributing their input to the magazine are welcome to write a one-sentence topic description. For instance, if you wanted to know more about Soviet dictator Josef Stalin's love life, you'd write "Stalin's love life." (Don't worry; it's just an example.) When we receive your forms, our editorial assistant will tally up the most popular responses. We will then commission one of our editorial board members or a freelance writer to craft an article on those topics—and credit you for the idea. We will continue to keep a running tally so that we know what your favorite subjects really are. —Ed.

I'd like to see an article in TBR about: _____

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Return form in postage-paid envelope.
If envelope is missing, please send form to:
TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.
Sorry, but our toll free operators are not
prepared to take calls for this program.

In an interview for Steamshovel Press, Deborah Davis, author of a scathing biography on Katherine Graham, said, "It had all the earmarks of a professional assassination." Damore agreed, saying that he was told by a CIA associate that Ms. Pinchot's murder was a professional hit. Self-proclaimed CIA contract agent Robert Morrow contends that he was told by Treasury Deputy Comptroller Marshall Diggs that Ms. Pinchot was killed because she "knew too much about the Company, the Cuban operations and the president's assassination."

Although police quickly determined that Ms. Pinchot's death was related either to a robbery, assault or attempted rape, others knew differently. Leary felt that Angleton was behind the hit; while Angleton—using more of his paranoid distraction techniques—told famed journalist Joe Alsop that "the 'real' killer was still at large; and, in his opinion, all signs pointed to a Russian mole whose identity Meyer uncovered during visits to the White House." Publisher Myrna Firestone concluded that the CIA played a direct role in the slaying; whereas in a declassified, heavily redacted FBI memo uncovered by author Nina Burleigh and revealed in her book *A Very Private Woman*, former CIA Director Richard Helms admitted the agency was involved in the murder. Also named was Angleton.

Finally, although he remained Angleton's most ardent supporter, Meyer's personal assistant, Carol Delaney, said her boss knew that Crump didn't kill his ex-wife. But, still a "Company" man, there was no possibility of blaming them for it. However, in February 2001—six weeks before his death—when asked who killed Ms. Pinchot, Meyer provided a deathbed confession from a D.C. nursing home. "The same sons of bitches that killed John F. Kennedy."

ANOTHER PATSY

When Crump was finally brought to trial, the Washington courtroom was filled with CIA and FBI agents. Although ultimately found innocent of this crime, Crump was the ideal "fall guy." Damore provided a fitting overview. "He [Crump] was the perfect patsy, better even than Lee Harvey Oswald. Mary Meyer [Ms. Pinchot] was killed by a well-trained professional hit man, very likely somebody connected to the CIA. After the assassination [of JFK], Meyer [Ms. Pinchot] had become a very inconvenient woman, the former mistress of one of the world's most powerful political leaders and the ex-wife of a CIA honcho.

"The feeling of the agency was that here's somebody who knows too much for her own good. She knows the Warren Commission Report, released shortly before her death, is nothing but a grandiose cover-up. She knows about the Mafia, the Cubans and the agency, and how any one of them could have conspired to eliminate Kennedy."

Although it's not generally in vogue to mention, Ms. Pinchot could have also been well aware of JFK's bitter dispute with Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

THE LITTLE BLACK BOOK

When news first broke that Ms. Pinchot had been murdered, Anne Truitt, who was residing in Japan, made an urgent call to Mary's sister, Toni, in Washington. Anne was married

Just a few minutes after the shooting of Mary Pinchot Meyer, a black man named Raymond Crump was arrested near the murder scene. No gun was ever found and Crump was never linked to any gun of the type used to murder Ms. Meyer. Crump's lawyer, Dovey Roundtree, was convinced of his innocence. A civil rights lawyer who defended him for free, she argued that Crump was so timid and feeble-minded that if he had been guilty he would have confessed everything while being interrogated by the police. No newspaper reports identified the true work of Ms. Meyer's former husband, Cord Meyer. He was described as a government official or an author. A large number of journalists knew that Ms. Meyer had been married to a senior CIA officer. They also knew that she had been having an affair with JFK. None of this was reported in the mainstream press. In fact, the judge ruled that the private life of Ms. Meyer could not be mentioned in court. In 1965, Crump was acquitted of the Mary Meyer murder.

to journalist Jim Truitt, who was best friends with Mary's sister. He also broke the story of Ms. Pinchot's affair with JFK to *The National Enquirer* in 1976. Truitt told Toni that Ms. Pinchot possessed a handwritten diary that contained revelations about her affair with Kennedy, and that they better find it before the authorities did. Immediately after placing this call, Anne Truitt also phoned Angleton.

Toni and her husband, Ben Bradlee, raced to Ms. Pinchot's house, and upon arrival, found Angleton (nicknamed "The Locksmith") already inside. After frantically searching through the house and an adjacent structure on two different occasions (where they yet again found Angleton prowling around inside), Toni eventually discovered a six-inch-by-eight-inch, 50-page diary that made references to Ms. Pinchot's affair and LSD use with Kennedy in the White House. This information was later corroborated by Bradlee. Ms. Pinchot was indeed a dangerous woman.

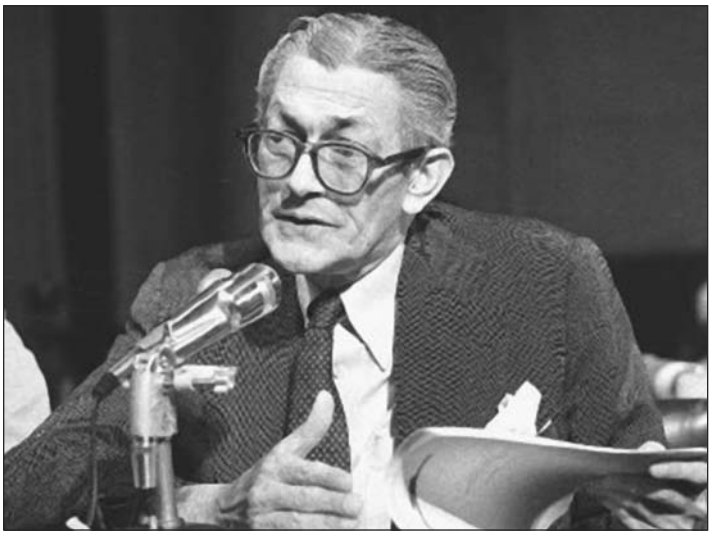
Inconceivably, Toni turned the diary over to Angleton, who told them he burned it. But, being that he compiled information rather than destroy it, Angleton kept the diary, made copies and locked it in his safe. Years later, he returned it to Toni, but by that time, who knows how many were blackmailed with this data.

"Who was Leary, really? Some researchers, including Mark Riebling and G.J. Krupey, provide ample evidence that Leary was a CIA agent his entire career."

GEORGETOWN SOCIAL CIRCLES

Prior to revealing the final piece to this puzzle, it's essential to review the interconnectedness of each character mentioned in this article. First, Ms. Pinchot married the CIA's Meyer, who had already developed a grudge against Leary. Ms. Pinchot later had an affair with Leary and procured drugs from him. She also met JFK while in college, and was neighbors with him in Georgetown. Meyer held a decade-long resentment against Kennedy.

One of Ms. Pinchot's best friends in college was Cicely D'Autremont, who eventually married Angleton. Meyer became Angleton's closest ally in the CIA. Within these same circles, Mary's sister, Toni, married Ben Bradlee of *Washington Post* fame who was also suspected of being a CIA operative. Bradlee was employed by Phil Graham, who, along with his wife Katherine, hosted soirees every weekend, where Beltway insiders congregated to gossip, conspire and eavesdrop. Graham, Kennedy and Ms. Pinchot were all dead within 14 months of each other.



JAMES JESUS ANGLETON
Found prowling inside Ms. Meyer's house after the murder.

A VAST CONSPIRACY?

When considering the ramifications of a president and his mistress using LSD in the White House, could there be an even darker element to this scenario? Is there any chance that Ms. Pinchot was part of a CIA mind control experiment, with JFK being an MK-ULTRA guinea pig? CIA Director Dulles admitted in 1963 that the agency used sex as bait (i.e., "honey pots") during the course of intelligence gathering. Subsequently, G.J. Krupey asked, "What other world leader could they try their theories out on while observing him in closely monitored, intimate situations?"

Consider: On April 13, 1953, the CIA launched MK-ULTRA, the most notorious mind-control program in our nation's history. At this time, Ms. Pinchot was already married to operative Meyer, and may have done CIA contract work herself. In the spring of 1962, she sought out Leary to obtain LSD, and in July 1962, she and JFK took drugs together.

The biggest variable at this point is: Who was Leary, really? It has already been established that he had met Meyer in 1947 at the AMV. Some researchers, including Mark Riebling and G.J. Krupey, provide ample evidence that Leary was a CIA agent his entire career.

They point out that while teaching in Oakland from 1954 to 1959, Leary developed a personality test, which was utilized by the CIA. His colleague on this project was Frank Barron, who began his association with the CIA in 1953. In 1960, Barron began funding the Harvard Psychedelic Drug Research Center and recruited Leary from the West Coast. As Riebling shows, Leary admitted that the money for his drug

studies originated from "powerful people in Washington."

One of the CIA's shadow organizations was the Society for Human Ecology, which funneled $25 million into the research of mind-altering drugs at Harvard and other universities. The chairman of the Department of Social Relations at Harvard was CIA agent Henry A. Murray. He served as Leary's mentor during the early 1960s and likewise developed personality tests for the OSS and CIA.

Riebling further shows how, after he was forced to resign from Harvard, Leary came under the tutelage of William Mellon Hitchcock, who founded a CIA front group called the International Foundation for Internal Freedom. Hitchcock also allowed Leary to use his Millbrook mansion to perform drug research. One of Leary's associates and drug advocates at this time was Al Hubbard, another figure linked to the CIA, while also an undercover agent for the government and defense industry.

Finally, as the 1960s drew to a close, Leary resided at the Brotherhood of Eternal Love headquarters, which was maintained by Ronald Stark. Similar to the others, Stark had been a CIA operative since 1960. Stark and the brotherhood financed many of Leary's travels during this period.

If, indeed, Leary was a CIA asset, and considering Ms. Pinchot's marriage to CIA spook Meyer; how should we view her affair with JFK? Did she act as a Mata Hari, a simple thrill-seeking hedonist, or a dupe of the CIA? Likewise, was Kennedy an unwitting test subject facilitated by Ms. Pinchot? After all, following the Bay of Pigs catastrophe, didn't Kennedy express his hatred of the CIA and threaten to shatter them into a thousand pieces and scatter their remains to the wind? If Ms. Pinchot acted as a conduit between Leary and Kennedy, was their use of drugs an attempt to discredit the president?

In his book, *Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years*, author David Talbot asserts, "The president's unconventional mistress was engaged in a mind control experiment aimed not at the Kremlin, but the White House."

Such practices weren't foreign to the CIA, especially with madmen like George Hunter White at the helm. He was in charge of Operation Midnight Climax where prostitutes gave unsuspecting "johns" drugs to see how they'd react, while he watched from behind a one-way mirror. Could Ms. Pinchot and JFK simply be more prestigious subjects of Operation Midnight Climax, with the White House replacing a bordello?

Ms. Meyer is a woman who remains cloaked in shadows. She was obviously connected, a quasi-insider, and she knew the secrets of "Camelot." And it was this forbidden knowledge that, many suspect, got her killed one sunny afternoon in Georgetown, less than a year after JFK was assassinated in Dallas. ✦

Drug addict and so-called counter-culture guru Timothy Leary once remarked in 1978 an interview with a national magazine that "the entire LSD movement was sponsored originally by the CIA, to whom I give great credit. I would not be here today if it had not been for the foresight and prestige of the CIA psychologists. So give the CIA credit for being truly an intelligence agency."

Victor Thorn is a hard-hitting researcher, journalist and the author of many books on 9-11 and the New World Order, available from First Amendment Books. These include *9-11 Evil: The Israeli Role in 9-11* and *Phantom Flight 93.*

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Master Spy George Koval

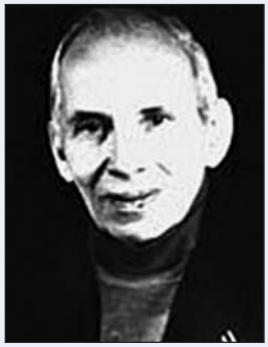
In the years 2004-2008 relations between the Russian Federation and the United States chilled to the point that many sensed a new cold war in the offing. Britain had its gang of displaced Russian oligarchs agitating against the Putin government, culminating in the Litvinenko case. The United States was pressing for missile bases in Poland and the Czech Republic and openly encouraging Ukrainian and Georgian separatists to join NATO. Then, on November 2, 2006, President Putin and GRU (Red Army Intelligence Service) officials ceremoniously, even ostentatiously, celebrated the successful Cold War spying activities of one George Koval, code-named "Delmar," who worked in the Manhattan Project—developing the first atom bombs. But who was Koval, and why was he belatedly being awarded such high honors?

By Daniel W. Michaels

Just a few months after Queen Elizabeth II publicly honored Oleg Gordievsky, a high-level KGB man who defected to Britain in 1955, President Vladimir Putin resurrected the ghost of one of the USSR's most successful atom bomb spies, George Koval, to award him the Hero of the Russian Federation Decoration for "his courage and heroism while carrying out special missions." Quite an honor.

Koval, aka "Delmar," was said to have been "the only Soviet intelligence officer to have infiltrated all of the Manhattan Project's secret facilities" and to have "helped to speed up considerably the time it took for the Soviet Union to develop an atom bomb of its own." Whether or not to play one-upmanship on Queen Elizabeth, Putin at the same time also chose to publicly celebrate George Blake, an Egyptian Jew who had held a high office in British intelligence, but who betrayed everything he came across in that position to the Soviet Union.

The revelation of Koval's traitorous activities came as a surprise to many Kremlinologists because the U.S. government had chosen to conceal his nefarious deeds for 60 years, for reasons not stipulated. It is speculated that—in the spirit of the special relationship between Israel and the United States—and after the arrests and convictions of so many American Jews involved in espionage for the Soviet Union, American officials thought it prudent not to publicize yet another such case.[1] Moreover, the failure of American intelligence to apprehend any Soviet spies while President Roosevelt was in office was a constant source of embarrassment. Even when, shortly after the war, the FBI was able to uncover Koval's treacherous activities, the agency was not permitted to take action. The FBI was also rebuffed when it asked the State Department to revoke Koval's American citizenship.



GEORGE KOVAL

Infiltrated all of the Manhattan Project's secret facilities.

His identity was first publicly disclosed in Russian open source literature in 2002, although Solzhenitsyn mentions him by name in his novel *First Circle*. Historian John Earl Haynes, who has specialized in studying Soviet espionage activities, commented: "We knew next to nothing about the extent of the GRU's espionage operation against the Manhattan Project until the Koval thing came up."[2, 3]

For convenience, Koval's life may be divided into four parts: 1913-1932, as an American citizen; 1932-1940, as a

ITAR-TASS / DMITRY ASTAKHOV

President of Russia Vladimir Putin (left), in Novo-Ogaryovo, Russia, hands over awards posthumously conferred on Soviet spy George Koval to Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov. The awards will be stored at the Museum of Russia's Main Intelligence Directorate. Koval died in 2006 in his Moscow apartment, aged 92. A mole groomed by the feared GRU, Soviet military intelligence, his name and others are coming to light as among the most important spies of the 20th century. The U.S. government has been humiliated by the tales of treason and incompetence now coming out.

Soviet citizen; 1940-1949, again as an American citizen; and from 1949 to his death on January 31, 2006 at the age of 93, again as a Soviet citizen. Legally he was a U.S. citizen in his youth before he went to Russia for the first time. From that point on (1932) he renounced his American citizenship and became a master spy for the Soviet Union, operating against the country of his birth.

George Abramovich Koval was born on December 25, 1913, Christmas Day, to a carpenter forced by circumstances to leave his place of birth, Russia, and seek safety in a rural community in another country: Sioux City, Iowa. The young, highly intelligent Koval graduated Central High School there in 1929 at the age of 15 and later studied electrical engineering at the University of Iowa for two and a half years. Neighbors recall that he often spoke openly about his Communist beliefs. Meanwhile, his father, the carpenter, had become the secretary for ICOR (the Organization for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union [Birobidzhan, aka "the Communist Palestine"], founded by American Jewish Communists in 1924).

Then in 1932, like so many other Jews of the day, Koval Sr. moved his family back to the USSR at a time when, it will be remembered, Stalin had total dictatorial control over the nation and non-Christians had almost complete control over the apparatus of the new Soviet state, specifically in the higher executive offices, the secret police and the media. As more and more of the pre-revolutionary native Russian elite were either killed off, sent to the Gulag Archipelago or expelled

from the country, their positions in the Soviet government were filled by Jews.

The Koval family worked on the IKOR collective farm in Birobidzhan for a while, but as soon as (1934) George's Russian language was considered up to par he was entered in the Mendeleev Institute of Chemical Engineering in Moscow. He graduated with honors in 1939, received his Soviet citizenship, married and was recruited into the GRU.

Considered now by his Moscow trainers to be ready for his American assignment, Koval was surreptitiously and illegally returned to the United States, to embark on the third and most important phase of his life. In his own words:

> I entered the U.S. in October 1940 at San Francisco. I came over on a small tanker and just walked out through the control point together with the captain, his wife and little daughter, who sailed together with him.

Koval (now "agent Delmar") quickly moved to New York City, where, operating under the cover of the Raven Electric Company and using his original American background and name, he became the deputy leader of the local GRU cell. With work on the atom bomb still on the drawing board, Koval's initial tasking from Moscow was to gather information on toxins used in chemical weapons.

"With work on the atom bomb still on the drawing board, Koval's initial tasking from Moscow was to gather information on toxins used in chemical weapons."

After the Pearl Harbor attack and America went to war, Koval, like millions of others, was drafted into the Army, where his native intelligence was soon recognized, and in 1943 he was assigned to the Army's specialized training program for undisclosed special technical training. Under this program Private Koval was permitted to attend City College of New York (CCNY) to study electrical engineering. At that time the Bronx High School of Science and CCNY were already producing and funneling many of America's future scientists into critical wartime and post-wartime positions. The atmosphere on the CCNY campus was very liberal. The student body was heavily Jewish, much like Harvard University of today, but CCNY was free, and Harvard was expensive.

Whether by chance or secret arrangement, Koval was then selected by the Army for the Special Engineer Detachment, part of the top-secret U.S.-UK-Canadian project to fabricate an atom bomb, called the Manhattan Project. Conveniently for his undercover work as a mole for the Soviet Union, Koval was made the top-secret "health physics officer" whose radiation monitoring duties entailed the need to enter most of the facilities at Oak Ridge (Tennessee), Los Alamos (New Mexico), Hanford (Washington), Dayton (Ohio), and the laboratories at Columbia (New York City) and Chicago universities. He was permitted the use of a jeep to get around on the various facilities—a rare privilege.

Agent Delmar easily familiarized himself with the many aspects of bomb production. He traced the flow sequence of fabrication as a component was routed from one stage to another and estimated the number of specialists at each stage. His greatest contribution to the development of the Soviet bomb, however, was divulging the technique by which the Americans were using a polonium initiator to trigger a plutonium bomb and maintain the necessary chain reaction, namely, the neutron trigger. All of this was achieved by an enlisted man, a draftee, in the U.S. Army. Neither the GRU nor the NKVD had to do much at all to assist their agent in his work. The apparently innocent young American from Sioux City, Iowa, aroused no one's suspicion.

Almost simultaneously as America, Britain and Canada developed the bomb, agent Delmar, through his Soviet contacts, "Clyde" and "Faraday," transmitted every step of the progress made in the Manhattan Project to spymaster Lt. Gen. Pavel Sudoplatov's offices in Moscow. Prof. Igor V. Kurchatov then reviewed all atom bomb data received from both the NKVD and the GRU. Upon the conclusion of WWII, the Soviet Union, following the American model, soon built its own atom bomb facilities at Chelyabinsk and Arzamas.

When the war ended and Koval was "honorably" discharged from the U.S. Army, he returned to CCNY to receive a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering in 1948. By then, however, American security agencies had begun to redirect their investigations from bogus National Socialist threats to the real danger—Communist infiltration and subversion. Sen. Joseph McCarthy and other patriotic congressmen were alerting the American public to reality. Agent Delmar correctly decided that it was time for him to slip out of the country he had illegally entered. After first telling friends and colleagues that he planned to visit Israel, he secured a passport for six months' travel to Europe on behalf of a company called Atlas Trading. In October of that year he sailed for Le Havre aboard

the ocean liner *America,* never to return.

As he quickly realized upon his arrival in the Soviet Union, conditions had changed. Although Stalin's purges in the late 1930s had touched some Soviet Jews, the dictator had still found them very useful during the war in their usual roles as propagandists, police enforcers and also in establishing friendly contacts with the Americans. Even in the immediate postwar period, Stalin used Romanian, Hungarian and Polish Jews to install Communism in East Europe. But by 1949, after witnessing the exuberance of Soviet Jews in support of the establishment of Israel and knowing full well the special relationship between American Jews and Israel, Stalin turned on his erstwhile best supporters.

He now saw Jewish chauvinism, Jewish solidarity, Jewish intelligence and Israeli-American friendship as a threat to the Soviet state. Not just satisfied with their state of Israel, Jews close to Stalin were also pleading for the Crimea, not Birobidzhan, for their own Soviet republic. Stalin had had enough. The dictator now launched his campaign against "cosmopolitanism" and Jewish doctors, and even generated rumors that many Soviet Jews would be transferred from the major cities of the USSR to the east. It was at this inopportune time that agent Delmar, a Jew, returned home.

There were no reception committees, no honors and no recognition of his achievements in exporting American atom bomb secrets—nothing. Instead, Private Koval was issued a routine discharge from the Red Army and given a medal for participating in the "victory over Germany." Says Koval:

> Life in the Soviet Union was such that my activities, instead of bringing me awards, had an opposite, very strong negative effect on my life. I received discharge papers as an untrained rifleman in the rank of private—with nine years of service in the armed forces. This lackluster record, coupled with [my] academic and foreign background, made me . . . very suspicious, especially amid the terrible government-instigated and carried-out anti-Semitic campaign.

Citizen Koval first enrolled back in the Mendeleev Institute, where he worked on his doctorate. But when he left the institute to seek employment, he could not find a position because of his scanty, unflattering war record. Because of security limitations, he was not at liberty to discuss what he had actually done during the war. According to his phony discharge papers, he had served 10 years in the Red Army as an infantryman, at the end of which service he was still a private

Grand Tradition of Espionage

George Koval (see accompanying story) is only one of the most recent successful Jewish and Jewish-American spies to be caught spying on the U.S. Israel and her minions have long been famous for their superior spycraft.

One of the earliest was Harry Gold, a member of the 1940s Fuchs-Gold spy ring. Another was Theodore Hall, said to be the first to provide the Soviets with crucial information that helped them build the atom bomb.

Harry Dexter White (Weiss), deputy secretary of the Treasury under Henry Morgenthau, spied right under the nose of Franklin Roosevelt for years.

Then there were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who transferred U.S. atomic secrets to the Soviets back in the early

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, separated by heavy wire screen as they leave U.S. court house after being found guilty by jury.

1950s. David Greenglass, brother of Ethel, aided the Rosenbergs. Another was Morton Sobell. J. Robert Oppenheimer, top U.S. nuclear scientist, was in charge of the Manhattan Project and gave the Soviets atomic secrets. There were also Leo Szilard, Bruno Pontecorvo, Morris Cohen, Lona Cohen, Robert Soblen, Jack Soble and Joel Barr and Alfred Sarant.

In 1970, while working for Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson, Richard Perle was caught giving secrets to Israel.

1978: Stephen Bryen is overheard offering confidential documents to Israeli military officials.

1985: Richard Smyth is indicted on charges of smuggling nuclear timing devices to Israel. Jonathan Pollard, a civilian U.S. naval intelligence analyst, is arrested for providing Israel an estimated 800,000 pages of classified information.

1997: An Army mechanical engineer, David A. Tenenbaum, gives classified military information on missile systems and armored vehicles to Israel.

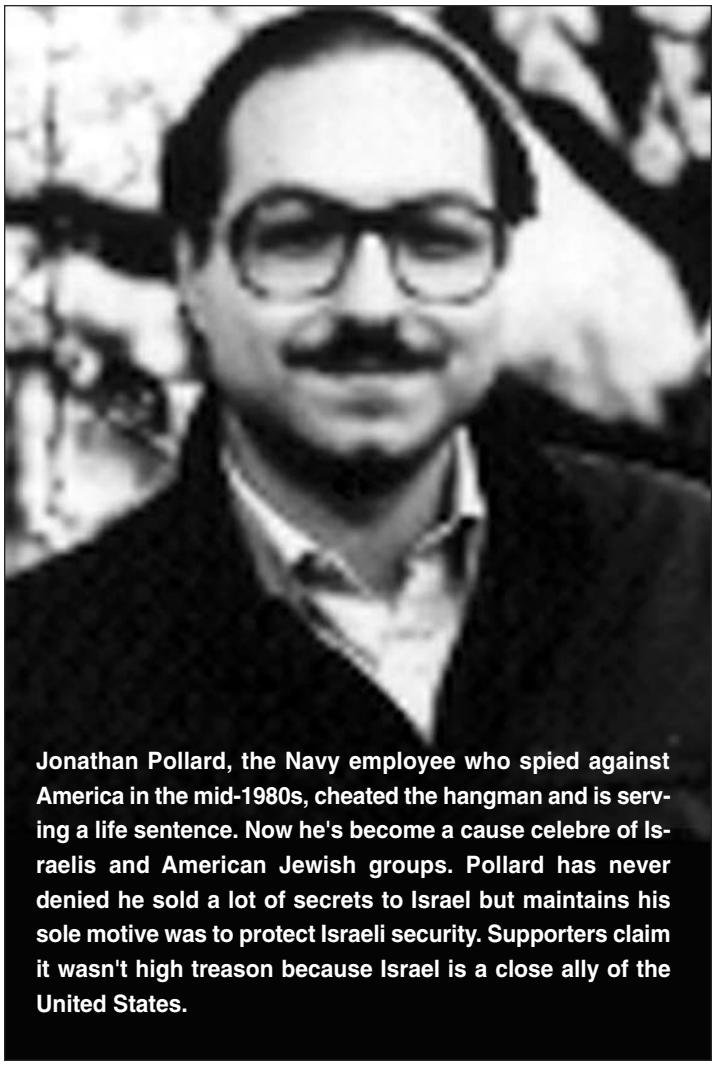
And here is a big fish: Samuel Dickstein; U.S. congressman from New York. Recently released Soviet records revealed his spying. And all this is only the tip of the iceberg.

with no awards or decorations. Considering the climate in the Soviet Union at that time created by Stalin's war against the Jews and the pathetic public war record of Private Koval, it is no wonder that he could not find employment.

It was only after Stalin's death that Koval dared to write to the head of the GRU, Lt. Gen. Mikhail Alekseevich Shalin, inform him of his predicament and request that he intercede with the minister of higher education, Vsevolod N. Stoletov, on his behalf. Gen. Shalin obliged, and Minister Stoletov dutifully arranged for Koval to teach at the Mendeleev Institute. Koval, erstwhile master spy Delmar, accepted the position, where he remained for the next 40 years. Then, in the year 2000, the GRU again reached out to its agent who came in from the cold to welcome him into the Veterans Council and honor him "For Service in Military Intelligence."

The case of agent Delmar is a prime example of the damage that can be done to the security of the United States by just one "illegal," acting alone, with minimal assistance from his own intelligence service. America now has 12 million illegal aliens and, as well, any number of dual and triple citizens, whose primary allegiance is a mystery. The lack of any significant U.S. counterintelligence surveillance over Communists in America until 1946 was the fault of the government in that it was convinced that the Germans (the National Socialists) and not the Russians (the Communists)—and certainly not the Jews (or the Zionists)—constituted the main threat to the security of this country.

To this day, the U.S. government and the prostitute media continue their witch-hunt for National Socialists. What a victory for the real enemy. ✦



Jonathan Pollard, the Navy employee who spied against America in the mid-1980s, cheated the hangman and is serving a life sentence. Now he's become a cause celebre of Israelis and American Jewish groups. Pollard has never denied he sold a lot of secrets to Israel but maintains his sole motive was to protect Israeli security. Supporters claim it wasn't high treason because Israel is a close ally of the United States.

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ENDNOTES:

1 Among others one recalls: Harry Gold (code-name "Arno"), Julius and Ethel Rosenberg ("Liberal"), David and Ruth Greenglass ("Kalibr" and "Osa"), Theodore Hall ("Mlad"), Lona and Morris Cohen, Robert Oppenheimer [guilt not conclusively proven] ("Star"), etc etc. Historian Henry Srebrnik is currently studying the Koval case in a project on American Jewish Communists who belonged to popular-front organizations that assisted their return to Russia. The failure of the government to inform the American public of the existence of Koval (and perhaps of other agents) as well as the fact that many of the Soviet spies that were identified, apprehended, and convicted either escaped jail or fled to the USSR before apprehension strongly suggests that neither the U.S. nor the UK even wanted further public trials and exposés, most probably to avoid further embarrassment. It is also believed that additional names from the Venona transcripts have been withheld.

2 British and Canadian intelligence and counterintelligence agencies had both been penetrated and unable to perform the tasks for which they were authorized. In the UK, Emil Julius Fuchs, Donald Maclean and John Cairncross reported atomic developments regularly to their Soviet control. In Canada, Allan Nunn May, Fred Rose and others also served the Soviet state.

3 Solzhenitsyn mentions Koval's name and mission in the early part of his novel *The First Circle:* "Innokenty Volodin of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls the American Embassy and informs them that in New York Soviet agent Georgi Koval will obtain important technological details about the fabrication of the atom bomb."

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ENJOYED READING OF ELITE

While hoping to read more from TBR's Peter Papaheraklis about the *Silva Curiosa* and similarly "authenticated" documents corroborating his view that a small Jewish elite has maintained from antiquity a secret agenda of world domination by financial conquest, I doubt, for several reason, that *The Protocols of Zion* are a genuine example. Among other reasons, I contend that their "uncannily prophetic" items simply reflect contemporary circumstances of *fin de siècle* France. A thorough and objective investigation of the whole subject still awaits fresh scholarship.

H.A. Lewis
Liverpool, England

Much has been written on the origins of the Protocols, which leaves little doubt of their genuineness. Also at least two other versions of "protocols" have been discovered in the 18th and 19th centuries. Although these "proto-protocols" lack the detail of the 1881 Protocols, they all are written in the same spirit, and that spirit and creed is found throughout the Talmud from which they all stem. One can nitpick and raise reasonable doubts on the authenticity of the Protocols, but two things cannot be denied. (1) The plan they detail is in fact happening or has happened. (2) The underlying spirit is one of unbridled supremacism, inspired by the Talmud, which states since antiquity that the Jews will rule the world after they have by stealth undermined and destroyed gentile Western civilization. That's a fact.—Ed.

TURKS VS. GREEKS IN CYPRUS

Congratulations to John Tiffany for his outstanding articles on Greece and Cyprus recently in TBR. I've sent copies of the articles to friends and relations in Greece so they can see not all Americans adhere to the treacherous foreign policies of the government.

My wife and I spent a good part of July touring both sides of Cyprus. This was my first visit since 1980, and on the Greek side I hardly recognized the place. Four-lane highways, dozens of luxury hotels, office and commercial buildings dot the landscape now, even McDonalds and Papa John's pizzerias have penetrated the market. The Turkish side, on the other hand, is one vast slum; buildings from previous years' wars remain unrepaired, with bullet holes and mortar and artillery shell damage still visible everywhere.

William Maratos
Arizona

HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT

The original architects of Washington, D.C. envisioned the city as the showpiece of the American experiment. They wanted Washington to display and inspire courage, honor, heroism, self-discipline, self-sacrifice, creativity and industry. Freemason architects filled the city with esoteric symbols, statues, inscriptions and geometry. The vividly illustrated book *The Secrets of Masonic Washington* by James Wasserman guides the reader on an insightful tour of Washington, D.C. that hides in plain sight. Other researchers, however, report finding a more sinister side to the Masonic architecture and street layout of the district. The choice of location is identified as resonating with the Earth's "energy field meridians," and many geometric shapes other than the square are employed in its designs. Some even claim to have found "satanic" pentagrams and other disturbing shapes formed by streets and landmarks. You at TBR go after the Zionists as well as anyone. Why not more articles on the involvement of Masonry in the outcome of world affairs? Certainly you do not deny that there is and has for a long time been a "Zio-Masonic thread" running through the major events of history?

Lanscomb Bede
Virginia

STOP THE WARS

After reading about the terrible killings at Fort Hood, we have to analyze why Army Major Nidal Hasan allegedly opened fire on the soldiers who were headed to kill more Muslims in the Middle East, and those returning from killing Muslims.

Three WTC buildings were "pulled" (planned demolition), and 3,000 Americans were killed, to start more genocidal wars in the Middle East. Americans need to stand against the evil killing initiated by our government after 9/11. It is likely Hasan was disturbed by American terrorists killing Muslims in Afghanistan and Iraq. Now is the time to put a stop to all our evil wars and return America to being a Christian nation that does not follow the perpetrators of evil.

LeRoy S. Wilson
New York

BOOTH ESCAPED

I have been in contact with Dr. Ray A. Neff, coauthor of *Dark Union: The Secret Web of Profiteers, Politicians and Booth Conspirators That Led to Lincoln's Death*.

On September 7, 2009, I visited Neff at his Marshall, Illinois home for the second time, to discuss his book. He gave me an update for the three pictures on p 235, vertebrae said to be Booth's. Now on display at the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. *The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion (1861-1865),* identifies the specimen as: "CASE—J.W.B. killed on April 26, 1865 by a conoidal pistol ball."

When I first contacted Neff in 2006 after reading *Dark Union*, he asked me to write letters to my U.S. representative and senators in an attempt to have a portion of the vertebrae subjected to DNA analysis. After writing to these individuals and receiving no response, I waited to hear from Dr. Neff to learn what eventually happened. He now reports that a blood sample from the Boyd family was submitted to the appropriate government agency, after which the vertebrae where taken off display, encased in solid plastic and placed in restricted storage.

While museum officials have rebuffed all outside efforts to have DNA testing on the vertebrae conducted, he suspects DNA testing was done and that the bone DNA matched the Boyd family blood sample DNA, indicating the bones were Boyd's and not Booth's. Thus the vertebrae were removed from display. Several websites also confirm Booth survived.

Michael Nicholson
Michigan

PEOPLES OF PRUSSIA

In the January/February 2009 issue of TBR, there was an article, "The Slavs and Their Contributions to U.S. and World Civilization," by John Tiffany. It was well written but I would like to clarify that the Mazurs [Masurians] are a German-speaking tribe in East Prussia, not Poland. The Masovians, however, belong to a Polish-speaking tribe that lived south of the East Prussian border. This border was established in 1422 and was a well-established border for hundreds of years, until the Allies decided in Potsdam to remove ("ethnically cleanse") the native popula-

MORE LETTERS ON FOLLOWING PAGE

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

tion of East Prussia. The land was divided among Lithuania, Russia and Poland. Most of the expellees live in Germany or emigrated to other countries. We are still trying to maintain our unique East Prussian heritage without our homeland. The German government affords minority status to groups such as the Frisians, Sorbs, Rromas etc, and yet they do not recognize their East Prussian refugee population as a minority.

Marta Hauptmann
Michigan

RECOMMENDS BOOK

What a pleasure for me it was to read Dr. Lorenzo Naprio's *The Sheep Book*. *Sheep Book* makes a refreshing guide for when the latest controversy becomes too convoluted and you just want to hear some sense. It's also a sober introduction to American society and politics for cynical "sheeple" who sense that the "real world" they live in is a sham, but don't quite know how to start clearing up the disinfo. If you want a copy, send two silver dollars to P.O. Box 457, Spirit Lake, Idaho 83869.

Olga Belinskaya
Ukraine

PLEVRIS MADE A MISTAKE

Some comments on your Konstantin Plevris interview: A gutsy patriot he is, and that is great for the cause against the common enemy. However, great patriots often sink too deep in their patriotism and have problems with reality, which they disregard with great ease if it stands in the way of their zeal. In Plevris's case it is the "megali idea," the Greek chauvinism. It looks like he is too deep into it for seeing the common light of objectivity when it comes to megali (great) Greece: ". . . Bulgaria . . . [was] founded on Greek territory . . . enslaved the Greek population. . . ." This can only be termed as a megalomaniacal nonsense. The sidebar titled "The First Balkan War" is in want of clarification of the words "Bulgaria soon showed dissatisfaction with her share of the Balkan pie. . . ." The Bulgarian-speaking population was put under Greek rule in machinations blessed by the great Allied powers.

Blago Simeonov
Via E-mail

WHO IS BEHIND THE JEWS?

The world Zionist conspiracy is touted so often by many publications who ignore the cause of that conspiracy (who's using the Jews?). Until we discover the root of the problem, we'll continue this destructive pattern waged against Jew and gentile alike. Without exception, every warlord in history has been a nose-ring, following orders not from the people but from pressure groups. Edward Gibbon must have sensed this, from his sad commentary on the fate of the caesars who, with few exceptions (Vespasian was one), met with an untimely end.

Damaged individuals, committing damage, get nothing but damage in return. Obama has no more justification or explanation for his reckless actions than any other warlord. How can Israel be viewed as anything other than yet another concentration camp, encouraging Jews, Christians and Muslims to slaughter one another? Truth, Revisionist history (TBR) and real news (American Free Press), is the answer to our problems.

William H. Loren
Virginia

NEW BOOK IN GERMAN COMING

Among your readers there are people who read German. The reports I made for the Zündel, Rudolf and Stolz trials will be published as a book of 320 pages. It will be available at the end of January 2010. The book ($30 + S&H) can be ordered at G. Deckert - Pf. 100 245, D 69442 Weinheim/B., Germany or via email at Guenter.Deckert@ gmx.de.

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WHO WROTE THE SHAKESPEARE CORPUS?

Based on my studies of Shakespeare authorship, it is quite possible the plays were authored not just by Christopher Marlowe, nor just by Francis Bacon, but by some sort of collaboration between the two men—and possibly others.

The sonnets are pure Marlovian in style, very personal and immediate. The plays are more a mixture of styles.

In 1593 Marlowe (whose translations of Ovid were ordered publicly burned by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London) was under investigation for heresy, a capital offense. Ten days after having been questioned by the Privy Council, he was dead, it was claimed. Assuming Marlowe did not die but survived, went underground and needed the help of a secret society or societies, a Bacon collaboration would have been almost inevitable (Bacon was a leader of the Rosicrucians). Bacon may also have faked his death, in 1626.

During his student years at Cambridge, Marlowe was recruited into the royal secret service by Elizabeth I's spymaster, Sir Francis Walsingham, entrusted with gathering intelligence across Europe. When the university tried to withhold his master's degree on the grounds of absenteeism, the queen intervened, and his degree was granted. Walsingham is said to be the founding father of MI-5 and MI-6.

Clearly Marlowe was considered too valuable an asset to allow the church to dispose of him at the stake as a heretic.

Fulke Greville, first baron Brooke, was a courtier, statesman, sailor, soldier, literary patron, dramatist and poet. Educated at Cambridge, he worked for Walsingham as a spy, traveling throughout Europe. He served as clerk of the Council of Wales, treasurer of the navy, and chancellor of the exchequer. In 1606 Greville became recorder of Stratford-on-Avon, a post he held until his death in 1628. Lord Brooke's family crest features a swan, and his chief residence was Warwick Castle, on the River Avon, making him a viable candidate for being the "Sweet Swan of Avon."

Greville was a lifelong friend of Sir Philip Sidney; indeed, along with Mary Sidney, he was Philip's closest friend and a patron of many other leading Elizabethan writers: Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Nashe, Samuel Daniel, Edmund Spenser, Ben Jonson and William Davenant. For over 30 years he and Sir Francis Bacon were literary collaborators.

Grace Oyama
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Indo-Aryan end times beliefs; numerology of the Holocaust; Khazars, meet the Slavs; Slavic contributions to civilization; Camp Douglas: Civil War extermination camp; clash of the rival maritime powers; black blizzards of the Dust Bowl; how much gold is in Fort Knox?; sinking the *Royal Oak*; Hitler in Paris; remembering the Dresden atrocity.

JULY/AUGUST 2009

Lincoln vs. Washington; Lincoln: Father of the modern police state; Civil War about economic freedom; when Venice ruled the waves; Egypt in the Americas before Vikings; interview with Carlo Mattogno; Auschwitz: the first gassing; bishop in hot water for holocaust comments; letter to the pope from Leon Degrelle; FDR's secret plan to attack the Japanese; plot to kill Hitler fails; Martin Bormann reflects.

MARCH/APRIL 2009

Henry Ford on the corrupt associates of Benedict Arnold; Arnold's letter to the American people; Benedict Arnold's war record impressive; a new look at the Waxhaw massacre; the case against Banastre Tarleton; the Americanism of George Washington; the saga of Heros von Borcke: Prussian Confederate; new evidence in the plot to kill Patton; Dr. David Hoggan; Revisionist Dr. Fredrick Töben jailed; interview with Sylvia Stolz; Hitler's secret headquarters; Bochaca.

MAY/JUNE 2009

Red man vs. white man in colonial America; American Indian bogeyman; a Prussian's adventures in the rebel cavalry; Yankee war crimes against Southern civilians; race and law in the ancient world; who are the Semites?; Bob LaFollette on free speech in wartime; Wilson and FDR; Horst Mahler's call to resist the NWO; high-level treason in the WWII German government; Hitler the war leader.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2009

Arminius the Cheruskan; hidden truth of our ancestors; Greece battles the Snake of Zion; Greece stabbed in the back; interview with Konstantinos Plevris; the real John Muir; Hitler explains his attack on Russia; Alexander Suvorov: the man who rewrote WWII; lend-lease; honoring Fr. Tiso; Valkyrie plot; a day at the Bendlerblock.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2009

Contributions of the Swiss to world culture; Esther: the queen of Purim; new look at Jesus of Nazareth; Vespasian's army of 70 A.D.; the Donation of Constantine; Israel Bissell: forgotten hero of the Revolutionary War; "Woodrow the Worst"; Russian revisionist Valentin Rasputin; Finkelstein on the holocaust; interview with Ibrahim Alloush; Adolf Hitler on the foolishness of war with America; Valkyrie plot disintegrates; Hitler reflects; 20th-century slave traders.

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